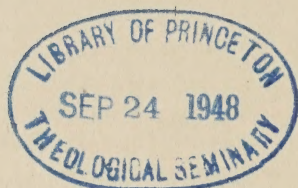
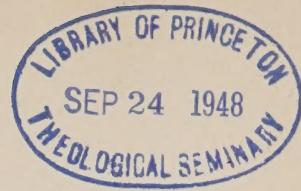


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Annual Report
OF THE LIBRARIAN
OF CONGRESS

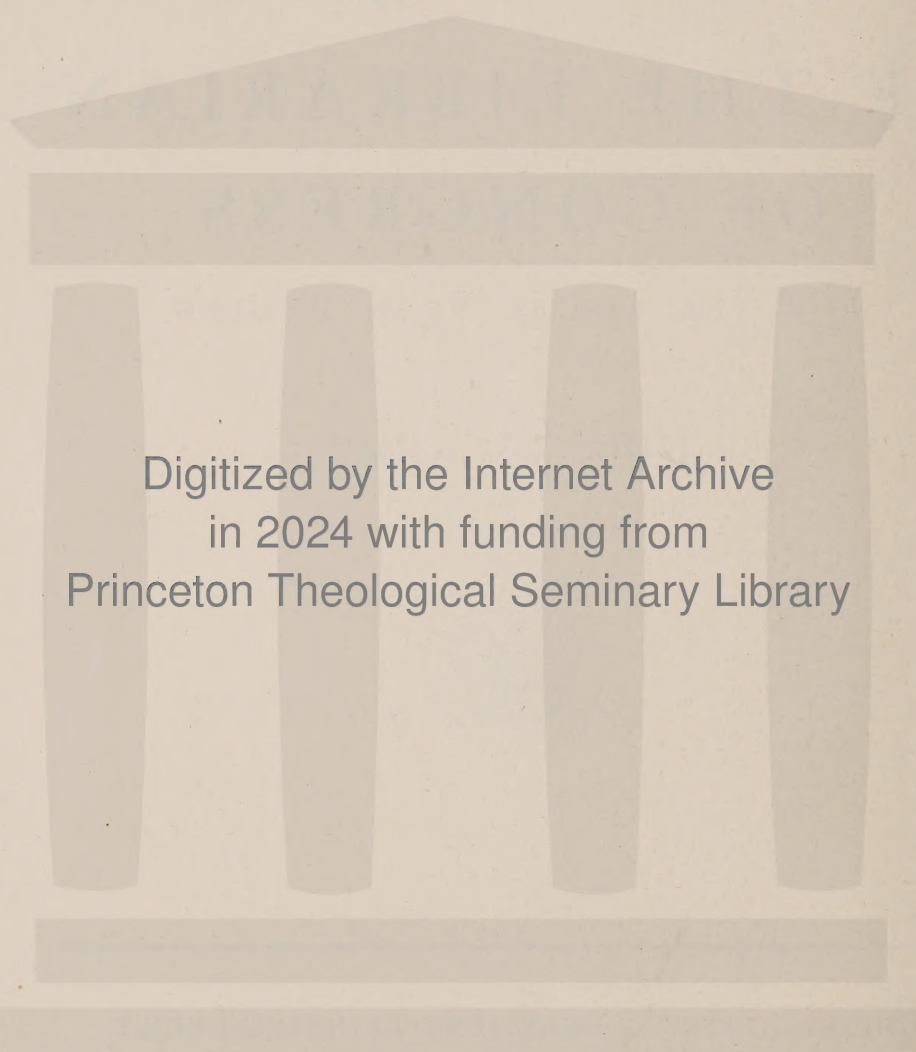
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

June 30, 1947



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1948



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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power "to invest, reinvest, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

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SENATOR C. WAYLAND BROOKS, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 9, 1948.*]

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1950.*]

Form of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

Of endowments of money, securities, or other property:

"To the United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from taxation by the provisions of Title 2, Section 161, U. S. Code as follows: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."*

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Archibald B. Evans, Chief (from September 1, 1947).

Stack and Reader Division:

Willard Webb, Chief.

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Public Reference Service:

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Leslie W. Dunlap, Assistant Chief.

Netherlands Studies Unit, Bertus H. Wabeke, Chief Bibliographer (until June 1, 1947).

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Hispanic Foundation:

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Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director.

Manuscripts Division:

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Thomas P. Martin, Assistant Chief.

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Music Division:

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Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief.

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John A. Lomax, Honorary Curator.

Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator.

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music:

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee.

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Japanese Section, John R. Shively, Chief.

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Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief and Curator of Fine Prints.

Photograph Collection, Hirst D. Milhollen,
Curator.

Rare Books Division, Frederick R. Goff, Chief.
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Science and Technology Project, Mortimer
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October 19, 1947).

Henry L. Brewer, Acting Head (from
October 20, 1947).

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United States Quarterly Book List, Joseph P.
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Care of Manuscripts and Parchments, George
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Robert T. S. Lowell (from September 17, 1947).

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William Crouch, Assistant in Charge, Law
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John W. Cronin, Assistant Director for Catalog-
ing.

Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Acquisi-
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John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of
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Card Division:

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25, 1947).

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cus, Chief.

Order Division, Alton H. Keller, Chief.

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Marjorie B. Lynn, Assistant Chief.

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 Brazilian and Portuguese Studies, Robert C. Smith.
 Chemistry, Byron A. Soule.
 Education, Max Lederer and Willard O. Mischoff.
 English Bibliography, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
 European Labor Problems, Otto Neuburger.
 Fine Arts, Huntington Cairns, Macgill James,
 Charles Seymour and John Walker.
 Folklore, Benjamin A. Botkin.
 Geology, William E. Powers.
 Germanic Literature, Thomas Mann.
 Library Science, Jerrold Orne.
 Map Collection, Floyd E. Masten.
 Military Science, Edward Mead Earle.
 Modern English Letters, W. Somerset Maugham.
 Modern European History, Richard H. Heindel.
 Naval History, Waldo Chamberlin.
 Near Eastern Studies, Walter Livingston Wright,
 Jr.
 Population, Edward P. Hutchinson.
 Slavic Languages and Literatures, Francis J.
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 Technology, Manuel Sanchez.
 War Bibliography, Sidney Kramer.

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 Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Paul
 Green, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Katherine Anne

Porter, Karl Shapiro, Theodore Spencer, Allen
 Tate, Willard Thorp, Robert Penn Warren.

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 Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights
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 William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register.

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 February 24, 1947).
 Julius Davidson, Assistant Director (from
 November 19, 1946).
 Marlene D. Wright, Executive Assistant (until
 August 20, 1947).
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 Lewis L. Cogan, Assistant Superintendent.
 C. Eldon Ray, Chief Engineer.
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 Chief.
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 tary of the Library.
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BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent.
 Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing.
 Michael M. Burke, Foreman of Binding.

Report of the Librarian of Congress

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1947, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 15, 1947

9

Introduction

INSTITUTIONS, like individuals, look forward to “settling back” after a long and arduous war, and to resuming the familiar and “normal” habits of existence from which war wrenched them. Perhaps this hope was always delusive; for peace, which has its problems no less great than war, inherits in addition war’s unresolved problems. No institution which shares to any degree responsibility for the essential activities of the society in which it is placed can hope to escape not merely the need for continuous readjustment but also for reviewing at repeated intervals its role, its objectives and its methods; for formulating plans for attack on the new problems which have arisen, and for making plans for renewed attacks upon old problems previously left unresolved or passed over.

In the following paragraphs I have attempted to indicate the principal foci of the activities of the Library of Congress during the past year. These activities are so numerous and so diverse in character that at first glance the impression they give is one of heterogeneity, and there seems to be no common policy or bond uniting them. A closer inspection shows that the reverse is true; that these diverse activities really represent drives on different fronts towards a common objective. But as the outlines of the objective change, the orientation of the attack must shift accordingly, and the methods of approach must be improved and adjusted. This is what has occurred in the Library of Congress, and it is especially to developments of this kind that I wish to call attention here. They have involved many instances of re-examination and readjustment of

methods, of change of emphasis in the utilization of resources, and of proposals for new or enlarged activity. It has been entirely natural that in this process the fundamental policy itself, and the function of the Library as a congressional agency, should come into question and be scrutinized; and this has occurred in connection with the Library’s budget estimates. This Report will describe the developments in this respect also.

The Information Problem

If a research library were composed merely of an adventitious collection of books, together with the apparatus and staff necessary to make these books available to the readers who come to consult them, little reorientation to meet changing circumstances would perhaps be necessary. But the problem lies exactly in the fact that a research library cannot be an adventitious collection of books, and that readers come less and less to consult books as such. They come—or write—or telegraph—or telephone—not for books, but for information, or rather for the sources of information; and a research library might still be doing a large part of its job if it could tell what and where the sources of information are, even if it did not possess a single one of them. A library is a great research library to the extent that it not only can tell what the sources are, but can also on demand produce a substantial number of them.

This is, of course, by no means a new situation. But there is no doubt that the problems of providing information from printed and other published sources are

more acute now than even before the war. For one thing, the war extinguished a number of established guides to these sources at the same time that it multiplied and greatly diversified the sources themselves. At the same time, by stimulating activity in almost every field of research, it greatly increased the use of the records of previous research. Every scientific advance, like all other forms of human progress, stands on the shoulders of its predecessors, and it is of the essence of research that its results should be published and made available to other workers in the field through indexes, abstracts and bibliographies. Just as the total amount of scientific investigation has increased (the expenditures of the United States Government alone rose from 50 to 624 millions of dollars between 1938 and 1947), so investigations in other fields have multiplied also. The persons conducting these investigations are rightly not content to know what has taken place in their fields in the United States alone; and a salient feature of post-war demand for information is its concern with what has happened and is happening the world over.

It is apparent to all—to libraries and perhaps more acutely to their users—that if arrangements for guiding the inquirer to the sources of information were inadequate before the war, they are intolerably inadequate now. It is true that many excellent and time-tried techniques exist for bringing to an inquirer's attention the sources of the information which he requires—in bibliographies, checklists, indexes, abstracts, catalogs, union catalogs, bibliographical centers, etc. These techniques have been made additionally useful through generally adopted systems of interlibrary loan and through cheap and rapid reproduction by microfilm and photostat. Other techniques are under study or consideration, such as the use of punched-card mechanisms for sorting and selection, the use of teletype or television

for consulting sources at a distance, etc. But when all is said and done, presently available guides to the sources of information are overlapping in their coverage and far from sufficient in total coverage; they involve great expenditure of effort in the use; and because they represent no coordinated plan either for analyzing the sources of information or for indicating the location of these sources, they expose the libraries which attempt to give reference services in connection with them to the risk of enormous duplicative and therefore to a large extent probably unnecessary costs.

The Library of Congress has for many years been a major distributor of information regarding sources of information—through its checklists, bibliographies and other publications, and through its Union Catalog; but principally by the simple expedient of selling, in its printed catalog cards, the results of its own work in the identification, description, shelf-arrangement and subject-analysis of the books and pamphlets in its own collections. Since each one of these cards is a potential guide to a source of information, the number of cards distributed annually (26,527,097 in 1947) is by itself an emphatic index of the need for this kind of service. The development of the catalog card distribution service at the beginning of this century provided the library world at that time with one of the greatest single advances in informational technique which had until then been achieved.

In view of this relationship with the other libraries of the country—and through them, with the ultimate seekers of information—it is natural that much of the discussion of this subject during the past year should have involved the Library either directly or indirectly.

The Library's own concern with the problem is, of course, of long standing. Mr. MacLeish threw a strong light upon its social significance in his Annual Report

for 1941, at a time when an arrangement for a special study of it had just been made. Intermittent staff studies have progressed ever since. The Library's direct relationship in providing information to Congress, and its status as the largest of the Federal libraries make it obvious that its own stake in the solution of the problem is as great as that of any whom it affects, and greater than that of any similar institution.

The activities of the past year which are the subject of the several chapters of this Report are as diverse in character as they are numerous. They range from a "Documents Expediting Project" and from a project for indexing the technological reports of naval contractors, to cooperative participation in the preparation of a current bibliography on Middle-Eastern affairs. But at the heart of all activity, more consciously this past year perhaps than ever before, has been the search for solutions to this informational problem.

Bibliographical Program of UNESCO

A demonstration of the importance which investigators the world over attach to the informational problem was afforded in July 1946, at the final meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This conference was charged with the duty of recommending a program for consideration at the first meeting of the permanent body. Groups of experts had been called together from the member nations representing the various sciences, arts, education, mass media, etc., to recommend programs stemming from their special points of view. Although these programs differed in almost every other particular, they were agreed on one point: from group after group came recommendations that UNESCO should make arrangements for providing information regarding the developments in its field on a world-wide basis through cur-

rent bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, and the like.

At first glance it appeared, in consequence of these recommendations, that UNESCO should establish an elaborate bibliographical program. The matter was debated at some length at the meetings of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, September 23-26, 1946, in which I served as chairman of the group designated to study this part of the proposed program. It became evident that, even if it were possible, it would be undesirable for UNESCO to undertake operations of this kind, and a much more moderate role was recommended for the Organization—to study the problems and to facilitate, through interested and responsible groups, the possible solutions. This view prevailed; and was conveyed through the United States delegation to the first meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris the following November, where the original proposal for a "world bibliographical center" was replaced by a program of facilitation. The Organization has since taken a number of steps in this direction, has conducted discussions with interested parties in the United States, and is anxious to work in these matters with the Library of Congress. The Library, for its part, is seeking methods for the most effective expenditure of effort, and is consequently watching with considerable interest the development of UNESCO's program, as well as that of such other special international bodies which show promise of effectiveness in this field.

Cooperative Distribution Projects

While the development of international interest in the informational problem promises eventual solutions of considerable importance, it is of course with developments nearer at hand that the Library's activities have been principally concerned during the past year. There have been

a number of such developments. The earliest of these which is of present concern is the proposal for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications by American research libraries called the Farmington Plan. This Plan, which is mentioned later in this Report, was formulated in 1942. While it is, in essence, a proposal for making certain that there exists somewhere in the United States at least one copy of each foreign publication of importance to research, the Plan must be taken into consideration in connection with any bibliographic program because of this fact: it is not sufficient merely to assure the existence of one copy of a particular publication somewhere in the country; it is necessary also to know where in the country it is located. The Plan involves, consequently, not only acquisition but union cataloging. Both problems are difficult, and progress in working them out is slow. The Library has consistently supported the development of the Plan, and will continue to do so.

Closely allied in some respects to the Farmington Plan, in the sense that they involve the distribution of a limited number of copies of research materials and the consequent necessity for making known the record of the location of these copies, are the various distribution programs which the Library has directed in its own behalf and that of other libraries during the past year. Among these are the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, which has now completed its second year's work in gathering and disseminating the wartime publications of western Europe; the Documents Expediting Project which has had as its objective the procurement of the difficult-to-obtain but extremely important printed and processed current publications of Federal agencies; and finally the OSRD Project, whose purpose has been to collect, document, and distribute the results of scientific and technological investigations carried on under the auspices of the Office

of Scientific Research and Development. In each of these cases, as distribution has continued, it has been found that information regarding the material has an importance ranking with that of the material itself; and that the problem of a bibliographic record, through checklists, bibliographies, union and cooperative cataloging, has immediately arisen in connection with them.

The distinction between these two operations has become very clear in certain other distribution projects in which the Library has participated, and in particular with the program of the Office of Technical Services. The material which is of interest to this Office is peculiar in that it exists in single or few copies only; consequently, the plan of action has been that the Office prepares and publishes the bibliographic record while the Library of Congress and certain other specialized Federal libraries give service in connection with the material, making it generally available through the sale of photographic copies.

Bibliographical Planning

The need for prompt and comprehensive guides to sources of information has always been present in the physical sciences; but never was this need more pressing than during the war. It was not surprising therefore to find that, in the report (*Science, the Endless Frontier*) which pointed the way from wartime to peacetime scientific research, the problem of providing information regarding sources of information was given special attention. It was there suggested, tentatively, that such Federal agencies as the Library of Congress and the Army Medical Library might appropriately render much greater services than they now do in the documentation of scientific literature through indexing and abstracting activities.

This suggestion from the head of the agency which coordinated wartime scientific research came almost simultaneously

with a similar suggestion from a quite different source. Since 1938 a Joint Committee on Indexing and Abstracting in the Major Fields of Research, representing ten scientific and library associations, had been making studies looking toward the possibility of coordination of effort in the bibliographical field. Though these studies were useful in analyzing the problem, they were without concrete result. In 1945 the Committee tendered a final report, recommending the "preparation of a general indexing and abstracting program which would include all fields of research," to be carried out by a unit which should be operated at but not necessarily by the Library of Congress.

Two recent contributions to the discussion of the bibliographical problem may also be mentioned. The first of these is the conference held last November under the auspices of the American Library Association at Princeton, New Jersey to discuss the problems involved in the international exchange of information. In the discussions it rapidly became apparent that any such exchange, if it is to be satisfactory, must rest eventually upon adequate national bibliographical systems; and that even the national system of the United States falls far short of providing comprehensive information. Among its twenty-four recommendations, therefore, this Conference included several which were addressed to the Library of Congress, including one of especial significance, namely, a request upon the Library to prepare and present a plan for creating a genuinely comprehensive national bibliography of the United States.

A second recent discussion of the subject was conducted at the first Assembly of Librarians of the Americas which was held at the Library from May 12 to June 6 of this year. This Assembly, which provided the first occasion on which the librarians of the Western Hemisphere had ever met

to discuss common problems, is mentioned at greater length later in this Report. Here again, one of the topics of most concern was the informational problem—this time from a hemispheric point of view—and a number of recommendations were made for its solution.

These and other expressions of concern with the problem—both domestic and international—do more than merely prove its universality. They indicate that the world is ripe for the acceptance of a program which may mark a distinct advance over anything achieved as yet. But the evolution of such a program presents vast difficulties. Perhaps there is almost enough effort now being expended in bibliographic work to accomplish all the purposes of bibliography if the effort were properly coordinated; but the task is to secure the coordination, and this task will not easily be accomplished. There still remains much study and planning to be done. It is obvious that it must be commenced primarily upon a national scale, and it is therefore proper that the Library of Congress should take a certain responsibility for it. Besides, the Library has itself so much to gain from an eventual solution of the problem that it is greatly in its interest to hasten it by all the means in its power.

For these reasons I included in my estimates for 1947 a request for special funds to establish a small bibliographical planning unit of two persons. Although this request failed of acceptance, the Acting Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, Mr. Paul Vanderbilt, has found it possible to give a portion of his time to assuring that some progress, even though slow, is being made on this front. Although Mr. Vanderbilt has had this assignment for barely six months, I feel that he has already achieved definite progress in a first report on the subject which he prepared at the end of the fiscal year for consideration at the American

Library Association's annual meeting and which is reproduced in the Appendix.

Further developments in the solution of the general problem may therefore be expected with confidence. Meanwhile, the more pressing and immediate tasks which require primary attention are those of supplying information and the sources of information in books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, government documents, manuscripts, maps, music, photographs, etc.; of giving special services with respect to Hispanic, Russian, Middle Eastern, Indic, Southeast Asiatic, Chinese and Japanese materials; of providing an adequate legislative reference service to Members of Congress and the congressional committees; of furnishing bibliographic services to other libraries and to other Federal agencies; and of making a 40-hour staff fit into an 82-hour week.

Legislative Reference Service

The most significant activity of the year has taken place in the development of the Legislative Reference Service under the authorization provided for it in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The nature of this development and its immediate results are expressed in detail in a later chapter. It is sufficient at this point to comment that the actual number of inquiries made upon the service by Members and the committees rose during the year to the number of 19,035 as compared with the previous year's 16,444; that it prepared approximately 2,500 special reports; that twelve of these were printed at congressional order, while various reports were cited forty-three times in the debates on the floors of Congress.

Also within the general framework of the Legislative Reference Service, but under the immediate sponsorship of its State Law Section, there was established a special service for reporting upon the current legislation of the several States. Previously, each of various governmental

agencies which is concerned with State legislation had attempted, imperfectly, to perform such a service itself. This service was set up after conferences with other Federal offices and in cooperation with the Council of State Governments; it published during the year indexes and abstracts of 53,000 individual pieces of current State legislation. The continuance of this service into the present year was, however, not authorized, and it has ceased.

Other Special Services

The Library has nevertheless continued certain other special services for individual government agencies on transferred funds. The Surplus Books Project (on behalf of the Veterans' Administration) continued from the previous year, and distributed, during a fourteen-month period, a total of 2,218,289 surplus textbooks for the use of veteran students in universities and colleges. This Project has made use of the Library's familiarity with techniques for dealing with masses of books. Another project which expects to utilize its experience in techniques of documentation as well as the collections of scientific and technological literature has been undertaken in behalf of the Office of Naval Research for reporting on current scientific investigations and for supplying source material pertinent to them. The Library has taken advantage of the opportunity which this project affords for consolidating several activities connected with the exploitation of scientific literature, including the OSRD Project and the investigations into the applicability of punched-card technique to inquiries involving this literature, into a single Science and Technology Project. In this consolidation, however, the activities connected with aeronautics were not included; and although the Federal Air Coordinating Committee has expressed the desire that the Aeronautics Division undertake the preparation of a central aeronautical in-

dex, this important project remains dormant for lack of funds.

Bibliographic Operations

In the "processing" operations of descriptive cataloging, subject analysis and classification which are basic to all subsequent utilization of the book materials in the Library's collections, and the results of which are passed on to other libraries through the medium of printed cards, there have been some notable developments. Three of these call for attention at this point, but may be found more fully explained later in this Report. The first of these is concerned with the cataloging operations of the Copyright Office. Congress authorized, beginning last year, an increase in the staff of the Office which made it possible for the first time to apply certain of the results of its cataloging operations to the general "processing" of the Library. Previously, copyright cataloging had been so specialized that it had to be reworked for general Library use. In spite of unavoidable delay in getting this program under way while procedures were being adjusted and staff was being retrained or recruited, the progress effected during the first year has already resulted in increases in efficiency in the Office and in the Library as a whole, and in particular in the gain of over 8,000 entries in the Library's total cataloging product represented by printed cards. Now that the routines are established, it may be expected that next year's gain will be substantial. This adjustment, though difficult to make in a complex organization, points the way to other similar developments in conquering the bibliographic problem through redirecting specialized activities to more general use at a small additional cost which may even perhaps be made, as in the case of the Copyright Office, self-reimbursing.

The second development to which I wish

to call attention relates to the progress of efforts to simplify and standardize bibliographic procedure through the revision of the code governing descriptive cataloging. In the 39 years since 1908—the date of the last generally accepted code—much has happened which, while permitting the system to develop more fully, has also tended to hide from view the underlying principles, and to render practice complicated and obscure. In 1941 an attempt on the part of the library profession to revise the 1908 code went too far, in the opinion of many, in freezing the complexities. It was consequently agreed that the Library of Congress should first of all undertake to re-examine and clarify its own practice. This re-examination, which proceeded for several years in studies here and in discussions with other librarians, resulted in a statement of principles entitled *Studies of Descriptive Cataloging* which the Director of the Processing Department (Mr. Henkle), submitted to me last year and which was thereafter printed and distributed throughout the profession. A representative committee which was appointed to advise me in this matter held meetings in October 1946, and again in January-February 1947, reporting favorably upon the suggested general direction which revision of the code should take. The Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division (Miss Morsch) was then assigned to preparing a code in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and a preliminary edition was issued in June of this year. Its final conclusions are still open for discussion and revision, and it is meanwhile being applied on an experimental basis in our own practice. Its final adoption is expected to provide a new standard to which general adherence can be invited, and to eliminate the obstacles to interchangeability of the cataloging product of different libraries.

A final principal development of the past

year requires attention. This is one which makes it possible for other libraries to secure at a reasonable cost the entire result of the Library's bibliographic work as represented by the printed catalog cards, within a few days or weeks of its completion. It thus marks the first genuine major advance in the basic technique of the system of centralized cataloging since the introduction of the card distribution system in 1901. Almost immediately after the commencement of that system the Library began to place "depository sets" of the cards at important centers, ultimately more than one hundred in number, usually in university or large public libraries. A principal purpose of these sets was to provide information regarding the Library's holdings, and they have been very useful for this purpose. They have proved even more useful, however, in effecting economies in the cataloging operations of the libraries concerned; and other libraries have desired the same facilities. But the cost to the Library of Congress of contributing 8,573,000 cards towards the maintenance of these sets during fiscal year 1946 amounted in card and labor cost alone to \$37,561.57, while each of the depositories was under an expense of a considerable sum each year for filing the cards, supplying filing cabinets, etc. Extension of the system would only add to these costs. Meanwhile, it has been demonstrated that libraries will pay for publication, in book form, of the information contained on these cards. The Association of Research Libraries recently sponsored such a publication, covering 1,625,000 cards up to 1941, in a monumental set of 167 volumes issued through the Edwards firm of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and the edition was quickly sold out and may even be reprinted. Consequently, in order both to extend the service represented by the depository sets and to save costs, the Library has commenced the monthly publication in

book form of its catalog cards from January 1, 1947 under the title of *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*. Cumulations are published quarterly and annually, and may eventually cover five-year periods. The publication can be continued only if it is self-supporting, and the prospects for this are encouraging. With the commencement of this catalog it has become possible to discontinue the maintenance of the depository sets, except in those places where they are used as the basis for regional union catalogs with which the Library has cooperative relationships, or where they are exchanged for other cards or services.

The Library of Congress Planning Committee

The developments of the past year which are mentioned above are significant only because they are indicative of the role which the Library already has or which it is capable of supporting. The Library is already an active and in some phases even a principal participant in the work of securing a bibliographical record of the sources of information. It has still further potentialities; but to maintain even its present services in the face of growing quantities of research material, growing demands for use, and increasing costs, makes financial requirements considerably above those of a decade ago.

It was in these terms that the Library's budget estimates for fiscal year 1947 were prepared—in terms of strengthening present levels of service, of recovering ground lost through arrearages, and of developing certain new activities. What was described in those estimates was in part a postwar program, but it was also in major part a realistic statement of the operational requirements of the Library within the terms of its present program. Such a statement had not previously been made, and it immediately raised with Congress the fundamental question as to the extent

to which this program could be said to be carrying out congressional policy for the Library. The House Committee on Appropriations, in reporting reductions in the Library's estimates, stated very specifically that these reductions were made partly in order "to give attention to the need for a determination of what the policy of the Library of Congress is going to be in the way of expansion and service to the public and to the Congress."

It is of course precisely this question of "what the policy of the Library of Congress is going to be" that arises in connection with every request for an expansion or reorientation of its services. The answer to precisely this question, again, must determine the Library's responses to the various developments and fundamental problems which have been considered earlier in this chapter. And it is exactly this question which has confronted my colleagues and myself for the past several years and to which the Library's estimates for 1947 proposed an answer in budgetary terms. The Appropriations Committee's action was to defer the adoption of an answer in budgetary terms until one in purely policy terms could be reached through other channels, namely, through the "legislative committees of the Congress charged with the responsibility for operation of the Library."

The question is one of future policy. There exists, of course, a large body both of specific statutory authorization and other legislative action underlying the Library's present activities, and in my last Annual Report there was presented, as an historical narrative, the progress through which the Library's present development has taken place. At the same time I indicated the action which had been taken up to that moment in bringing this question of future policy to a decision.

In order to present the question in terms as objective as possible, I requested a

number of persons, each of whom is eminent in a particular walk of life, and each of whom is representative of a class of the *users* of the Library's services, to form a committee to be known as the Library of Congress Planning Committee. It was my desire that this committee should address itself, "in a spirit of free inquiry", to a "direct, fresh, and unprejudiced examination of the future role of the Library", and to present its findings and recommendations in the form of a report which I in turn might transmit to the appropriate committees of Congress for use in their consideration of the problem.

An incomplete list of the membership of this Committee was reported last year. As finally established, it was as follows: Keyes D. Metcalf, director of libraries of Harvard University, *chairman*; Herbert Eugene Bolton, historian, University of California; Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Douglas S. Freeman, historian, and editor of the *Richmond News Leader*; Waldo G. Leland, director (since *emeritus*) of the American Council of Learned Societies; Wilmarth S. Lewis, book collector, editor and bibliographer; Carl McFarland, attorney, former assistant attorney general of the United States and member of the commission on Federal Administrative Procedure; Miss Kathryn Mier, chairman of the Missouri State Library Commission; Lessing J. Rosenwald, merchant, and book and print collector; Ralph R. Shaw, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture; and Walter L. Wright, Jr., professor of Turkish Languages and History at Princeton University.

Under the energetic leadership of a chairman known for his ability and experience in appraising situations involving the application of library services, the committee made rapid headway. It held meetings in the Library on October 7 and 8, November 18 and 19, 1946, and January 6 and 7, 1947, and obtained a

large amount of information from the Library staff. Before Christmas it had drafted a report which was at that time submitted to the annual meetings of a number of professional associations for their criticism. Further meetings were held in the Library on January 6-7, 1947, and the redrafted report was submitted to members of the library profession in Washington, including the members of the Library of Congress staff, for further criticism. The completed and unanimous report was finally submitted to me on March 12, 1947, and on March 20 I transmitted the document to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The document was in each House referred to its Committee on Administration, and it was my hope that the report might be given early consideration in view of its relation to the Library's estimates for 1948. Unfortunately, this was not possible, and the matter is still before the Congress.

It is appropriate that I express in this place my gratitude to the members of the Planning Committee, who individually and as a group gave unstintingly of their time, interest and energy to a study which circumstances required to be completed rapidly, but which involved none the less the consideration of a large mass of data and the investigation and reconciliation of many points of view.

The report of the Planning Committee is printed *in extenso* in the Appendix. Briefly, it presents a program for the future development of the Library in matters of service to Congress, to the other Federal agencies, to local libraries, educational, scientific and learned institutions and organizations, to industrial and commercial enterprises, and to individual investigators. It describes the kinds of collections which the Library should maintain. Throughout its report, however, the Committee has laid the basis for coordination of effort and elimination of duplicative services both in

the Federal library system and in that of the Nation as a whole.

1948 Estimates

The Library's budget estimates for 1948 were submitted in October 1947, before the Planning Committee had met. Because no prediction could be made as to the outcome of its work or as to any congressional action that might be taken as a result, the estimates for 1948 were presented in form almost identical with those for 1947, certain changes being required, however, on account of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, the increased authorization for the Legislative Reference Service contained in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the increase authorized in the Books for the Adult Blind program by the Act of August 8, 1946, and the inclusion of an estimate for a Science and Technology Project.

When these estimates came up for consideration by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, however, the policy question and the Planning Committee's report had not yet been considered. In consequence, the Appropriations Committee reported that, until "there has been action on this proposal the committee does not feel warranted in approving" the scheme of organization proposed in the budget. In view of this consideration and of "the need for reducing to barest minimum needs the appropriations for all branches of the Government," all increases were eliminated except for the Books for the Adult Blind; and other items in the estimates were reduced. As the bill was finally enacted, the only increase granted was for \$500,000 of the \$625,000 increase authorized for the Books for the Adult Blind by the Act of August 8, 1946; and other items were cut a total of \$326,942 below the 1947 level, including the Motion Picture Project which was eliminated with an item of \$12,000 for liquidation and storage.

A summary of the 1948 budget estimates by functions and to a limited degree by units and appropriations thereunder, should prove useful even though not capable of precisely accurate statement, in understanding the program of development which my colleagues and I have evolved.

Reference Functions: The reference services to the Congress, the other agencies of the Government, and the general public are provided through the Reference Department, the Legislative Reference Service, the State Law Section, the Law Library and the Division for the Blind. An average of 429 persons were available for reference activities in 1946 and 491 in 1947, a total of 1,012 positions were requested for 1948; estimated employment in 1948 will average 458. In terms of dollars there was available for salaries and other costs a total of \$1,730,000 in 1946, \$2,247,000 in 1947; we requested \$4,425,000 for 1948, and received \$2,660,000. It should, however, be pointed out that the 1948 appropriation included a 100 percent increase for Books for the Adult Blind; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, only \$50,000 of which is for salaries.

Processing Functions: For the cataloging of materials added to the Library's collections, the maintenance of the Library's catalogs, the sale and distribution of catalog cards and other processing activities the Library had the services of 333 employees in 1946, 340 in 1947, and requested a total of 850 for 1948. Funds available for 1948 will provide for an average of 338. The full salary costs of 114 of the employees in 1946, 129 in 1947, and 133 in 1948 has been or will be returned to the Treasury, since these employees were and are engaged in the sale and distribution of printed catalog cards. The Library had available for salaries and other costs for these various processing activities some \$1,420,000 in

1946, \$1,757,000 in 1947, requested a total of \$3,821,000 for 1948 and actually received \$1,782,000 for 1948. Again it should be pointed out that \$398,000 was returned to the Treasury in 1946, and \$613,000 in 1947 as proceeds from the sale of printed cards.

Acquisitions Functions: For the detailed operations of book selection, procurement, recording of incoming materials, payment of bills, acknowledgment of gifts and other activities related to the acquisition of materials, the Library had the services of 84 persons in 1946, 98 in 1947, requested a total of 202 for 1948 and received appropriations which permit the employment of an average of 82 in 1948. In dollar terms, this means that the Library had available for salaries of employees engaged in acquisitions activities and for the purchase of materials, \$844,000 in 1946, \$727,000 in 1947, requested \$1,290,000 for 1948 and actually received appropriations totaling \$860,000 for 1948.

Copyright Functions: The copyright activities of the Library were operated with an average of 149 employees in 1946 and 192 in 1947; 246 were requested for 1948 and 180 granted. Funds available for personnel, printing of catalogs, etc., totaled \$379,000 in 1946, \$637,000 in 1947; we requested \$789,400 for 1948 and received \$644,000. The amount deposited in the Treasury by virtue of the activities of the Copyright Office was \$405,740.58 in 1946 and \$471,119.41 in 1947, the amounts actually earned by registrations or other services of the Copyright Office and deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury was \$379,738.00 in 1946, and \$442,626.10 in 1947.

Administrative and Custodial Functions: For the general administration of the Library, including the Office of the Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian, such administrative services as the maintenance of correspondence records, official

files, delivery service, accounting, disbursing, pay rolls, personnel, the char, labor and guard services, there was available in 1946 an average of 363 employees, and 377 in 1947; for 1948, 534 positions were requested. Funds appropriated permit the employment of 355. Salary costs plus funds for building

maintenance, contingent expenses, penalty mail, miscellaneous printing and photoduplication totaled \$735,000 in 1946 and \$940,000 in 1947. For 1948 \$1,271,000 was requested. The sums made available for 1948 approximate \$923,000.

The general distribution of manpower by departments and divisions follows:

	Authorized positions, 1947	Positions requested, 1948	Estimate of average man-years available, 1948
Salaries, Library Proper:			
Office of the Librarian.....	3	6	3
Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian.....	2	2	4
Information and Publications Office.....	6	13	6
Keeper of the Collections.....	2	8	1
Total, Chief Assistant Librarian.....	10	23	11
Office of Director of Administration.....	5	7	5
Accounts Office.....	6	7	7
Disbursing Office.....	7	8	7
Personnel Office.....	25	54	21
Photoduplication Service.....		2	
Office of the Secretary.....	25	45	31
Supply Office.....	5	7	5
Tabulating Office.....	5	9	7
Total, Administrative Department.....	78	139	83
Office of Director of Reference Department.....	11	9½	11½
Assistant Director for Public Reference.....	2	3	
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....	49	80	45
Aeronautics Division.....	5	33	4
Hispanic Foundation.....	8	12	5
Manuscripts Division.....	18	38	15
Maps Division.....	14	70	13
Music Division.....	16	48	14
Orientalia Division.....	20	38	17
Prints and Photographs Division.....	12	30	9
Rare Books Division.....	9	11	8
Stack and Reader Division.....	72½	102	64½
Serials Division.....	44	68	39
Loan Division.....	52	57	44
Science and Technology Project.....		46	
Annotated Bibliography of American History.....		6	
Western European Division.....		15	
Soviet Union Division.....		6	
Central European Division.....		6	
African Division.....		3	
Canadian Section.....		2	
Australian and New Zealand Section.....		2	
U. S. History and Civilization Division.....		13	
Sesquicentennial History of the Library of Congress.....		3	
Total, Reference Department.....	332½	701½	289
Law Library.....	31	62	29
Office of Director of Processing Department.....	16	16	21
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	97	302	79
Subject Cataloging Division.....	56	177	52

	Authorized positions, 1947	Positions requested, 1948	Estimate of average man-years available, 1948
Salaries, Library Proper—Continued			
Office of Director of Processing Department—Continued			
Binding Division.....	9	17	8
Catalog Maintenance Division.....	27	91	32
Total, Processing Department.....	205	603	192
Office of Director of Acquisitions Department.....	15	17	.....
Exchange and Gift Division.....	30	70	25
Order Division.....	31	79	33
Serial Record Division.....	16	36	18
Total, Acquisitions Department.....	92	202	76
World War II Records Project.....	.....	6	.....
Total, Salaries, Library Proper.....	751½	1,742½	683
Salaries, Copyright Office.....	201	246	180
Legislative Reference Service.....	112½	178	110
Distribution of Printed Cards.....	133	140	136
Index to State Legislation.....	21½	30	9
Motion Picture Project.....	18	72	.....
Union Catalogues.....	36	107	18
Books for the Adult Blind.....	12	35	16
Salaries, Library Buildings.....	316	366	275
Annotated Constitution of the United States.....	.....	9	.....
Total, other appropriations.....	850	1,183	744
Total, Library Appropriations.....	1,601½	2,925½	1,427

The presentation of these estimates before the Appropriations Committee offered an opportunity for the Congress to assure itself of the loyalty and integrity of the Library staff. As in the case of other agencies of the Government, the loyalty and attitudes of the Library's employees have been examined from time to time, and this year a searching inquiry was made with the result, we believe, that Congress is convinced of the staff's loyalty and competence. The Library administration has welcomed this exhaustive and thorough scrutiny. Its own initiative in providing machinery within the Library for the investigation of any employees whose loyalty is questioned is reported in another chapter. It has been and continues to be the view of the Library administration that such investigations are a necessary part of democratic govern-

ment when they provide opportunity for fair and full hearings.

In concluding these introductory remarks, I wish to thank Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, for his able assistance in developing the story of the year's work recorded in the pages of this Report. Much of the material is from his pen. Naturally, much of it is little changed from drafts submitted by the various directors, chiefs, and other officers of the Library. I take this opportunity also to mention the splendid work of the Library staff throughout the year. The outstanding service of particular employees is described elsewhere; I speak here specifically of the devoted and distinguished accomplishments of the department directors and of my personal staff, all of whom have given unsparingly time, effort and devotion to the Library's program.

Chapter I

The Special Service to Congress

“FOR the use of both Houses of Congress and the Members thereof.” This was the purpose of the collection of books which was purchased under authority of the Act of April 24, 1800; and the Library of Congress, as the collection was named in legislation very shortly after its establishment, has always derived gratification from the title which shows its close attachment to the legislative body of the United States. The primary objective of the Library, in all its units, is the service to Congress.

But Congress never restricted the use of its library exclusively to its own membership, and, as the public services of the Library became more and more expanded, it became necessary to establish within it a separate staff, expert in matters bearing upon legislation, and devoted exclusively to gathering, compiling and digesting data required by Members of Congress in the execution of their legislative duties. Funds for this purpose were first separately included in the Library's appropriations for the fiscal year 1915, and have been included in successive appropriation acts ever since; it was thus that the Legislative Reference Service was established. During the first full year of its existence the Service handled 756 requests, a number of which required several weeks of research, and resulted in reports covering 50 pages. During the past fiscal year, by contrast, the Service responded to 19,035 requests for Members, and many of these responses were in the form of extended reports, involving months of research on the part of groups of trained specialists.

Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946

While the use of the Service increased over the years and appropriations for it were continued, its existence as a separate unit within the Library and its functions and relations to Congress were not specifically established in substantive law until the past fiscal year. The occasion for such legislation was offered by the examination of congressional organization and facilities which resulted in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, enacted at the second session of the 79th Congress and approved by the President on August 2, 1946. Section 203 of the Act authorizes and directs the Librarian of Congress to establish the Legislative Reference Service as a separate department within the Library. The duties of the Service are specifically described. They are, briefly, to advise and assist the committees of Congress, upon request, in the analysis, appraisal and evaluation of legislative proposals pending before them; upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to gather, classify, analyze and make available data bearing upon legislation in serviceable form for use by Congress, its committees and Members; and to prepare summaries and digests of public hearings before congressional committees, and of bills and resolutions of a public general nature.

To discharge these duties, the Librarian is authorized by the Act to appoint personnel “without reference to political affiliations, solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of their office.” In addition to other necessary personnel the

Librarian is authorized to appoint senior specialists in nineteen broad fields of interest, corresponding in some cases specifically, in others generally, with the fields of interest of the several committees of the two Houses of Congress. The Act provides that these specialists, together with such other members of the Legislative Reference staff as may be necessary, shall be available for special work with the appropriate committees of Congress to accomplish any of the purposes for which the Service is established. It is noteworthy; too, that, as indicative of the degree of service expected by Congress from these specialists, the Act requires that the grade of the senior specialists which it designates shall not be less than the highest grade to which research analysts and consultants without supervisory responsibility are assigned in the Executive Branch of the Government.

Finally, the Act authorizes a graduated scale of appropriations for the work of the Service: \$550,000 for fiscal year 1947, \$100,000 additional for each of the two succeeding years, and thereafter "such sums as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Service."

The full text of Section 203 of the Act is as follows:

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Sec. 203. (a) The Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a separate department to be known as the Legislative Reference Service. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Reference Service—

(1) upon request, to advise and assist any committee of either House or any joint committee in the analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of legislative proposals pending before it, or of recommendations submitted to Congress, by the President or any executive agency, and otherwise to assist in furnishing a basis for the proper determination of measures before the committee;

(2) upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to gather, classify, analyze, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations and bulletins, and otherwise, data for a bearing upon legislation, and

to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, without partisan bias in selection or presentation;

(3) to prepare summaries and digests of public hearings before committees of the Congress, and of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in either House.

(b) (1) A director and assistant director of the Legislative Reference Service and all other necessary personnel, shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress without regard to the civil-service laws and without reference to political affiliations, solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of their office. The compensation of all employees shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That the grade of senior specialists in each field enumerated in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be less than the highest grade in the executive branch of the Government to which research analysts and consultants without supervisory responsibility are currently assigned. All employees of the Legislative Reference Service shall be subject to the provisions of the civil-service retirement laws.

(2) The Librarian of Congress is further authorized to appoint in the Legislative Reference Service senior specialists in the following broad fields: Agriculture; American government and public administration; American public law; conservation; education; engineering and public works; full employment; housing; industrial organization and corporation finance; international affairs; international trade and economic geography; labor; mineral economics; money and banking; price economics; social welfare; taxation and fiscal policy; transportation and communications; and veterans' affairs. Such specialists, together with such other members of the staff as may be necessary, shall be available for special work with the appropriate committees of Congress for any of the purposes set out in section 203 (a) (1).

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the work of the Legislative Reference Service the following sums: (1) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, \$550,000; (2) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, \$650,000; (3) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$750,000; and (4) for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Service.

The Act provides a solid basis in legislation for the operations of the Legislative Reference Service, clearly demarking the lines of its authorization and prescribing its activities. Additional clarification of

its role is and will be required from time to time, but the Reorganization Act itself provides the mechanism by which this clarification can easily be secured, through placing in the Committees on Administration of the two Houses the oversight of matters relating to the Library of Congress.

Following the passage of this Act it remained for steps to be taken within the Library to coordinate the services to Congress which are necessarily to some extent decentralized, since the services of the Law Library and of the Orientalia Division are equally at the command of a Member of Congress with those of the Legislative Reference Service. The method by which this coordination is to be achieved, permitting the Legislative Reference Service a general supervision of the Library-wide services to Members without interfering with the execution of the services themselves, were expressed in General Order 1321, which I issued on May 21, 1947 and which is reproduced in an Appendix to this Report.

The First Session of the Eightieth Congress

The session of Congress just completed has been significant for the Legislative Reference Service for several reasons. The legislative program was a large one, there was unusually heavy committee work, and there were extended floor debates concerned with the interdependent issues of a complicated international situation, this Nation's international commitments, and the domestic postwar problems. It was also the first session of Congress under the Reorganization Act. Both factors shaped the responsibilities and the workload of the Legislative Reference Service. The Reorganization Act provided the Legislative Reference Service with a major role in assisting Congress with facilities of research and analysis at a level comparable to those available to the

Executive Branch, and indicated the manner in which this role should be carried out; while the legislative program during the first session of the Eightieth Congress offered unexampled opportunities for the kind of service which the Legislative Reference Service is organized to give.

Absolute objectivity and lack of bias are fundamental for such an assignment, and are, moreover, required by the language of the Reorganization Act. The Legislative Reference Service met these requirements easily because of the character of its staff and the continuation of a long-established policy. It was pleasing to find the acceptance of these facts confirmed in statements by chairmen or members of congressional committees, utterances by individual Members of both Houses, and reactions of the general public. Individual members of the staff have indeed been characterized in some portions of the press as being too conservative and in others as being too radical. This is in itself an indication of impartiality; but the genuine impartiality which the Service seeks consists in absolute objectivity in the collection, analysis and reporting of data which must be entirely unaffected by any personal orientation on the part of the reporter.

Gains were made during the session in congressional understanding and acceptance of the work of the Service; understanding of its potential, acceptance of the character and quality of the work. It is significant that the Service was called upon at one time or another during the year by every Member of the Senate and by all but seven Members of the House of Representatives; that it provided services, either in the form of materials, reports or assignments of staff, to every committee chairman or committee of both Houses; that its reports were cited forty-three times in the course of debates on the floor as bearing upon the questions at issue, in addition to three or four times this number in which work of the Service was used with-

out citation, and that twelve of its reports bore the congressional imprint.

The Specialist Service

The report of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress was already available to the Appropriations Committees when the Library's budget for fiscal year 1947 was under consideration. As a result, provision was made, even before the passage of the Reorganization Act itself, for part of the reinforcement of the staff of the Legislative Reference Service which is necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. Specifically, provision was made for the appointment of a number of senior specialists and a number of specialists of intermediate grade.

In consequence, by December 1946, full-time specialists were functioning in the following fields: American law, international relations (2), international economics, agriculture, labor, public finance, social welfare, resources, American government and administration, congressional organization, and District of Columbia affairs. Part-time consultants of comparable ability were available in money and banking, air transport, housing, and national defense. An expert in charts and graphs has also been added to the staff, and he has been kept continuously busy, either in direct response to congressional commissions or in connection with reports and bulletins prepared by other staff members. Specialists of intermediate grades have also been available in most fields of congressional interest.

The result of this reinforcement of the staff was to make it possible to handle the greatest amount of business, in terms of quantity, difficulty and variety, that the Service has ever carried. The expectation of the Reorganization Act that the Service might be able to assist the congressional committees was realized in considerable measure; in the case of six committees senior specialists from the staff of the

Service served as *de facto* research staff directors, coordinating the research of committee staffs and of the Service so as best to meet the committee needs. Other indications of the qualitative as well as quantitative accomplishments of the Service is provided by the number of published, processed and typed reports which were prepared by the specialist and intermediate specialist staff. Further reference is made to these below and in the Appendix.

Even the increased and strengthened staff was unable to meet completely the existing demand, and it must be admitted that many inquiries were hastily and therefore inadequately answered, that serious arrearages accumulated, that deadlines were frequently missed, and that the so greatly coveted "individualization" of service made little or no progress.

The General Service

Numerically, of course, the bulk of the inquiries coming to the Service are for spot information of a legal, economic, literary or other character. These are often extremely important to a Member, and urgent in his current business. The past year's performance exceeded all others as to the size of this workload. Whereas on only two occasions in the history of the Service prior to the past year did the number of inquiries in a single day exceed 100, this record was reached, from mid-January to the middle of May 1947, on almost every day except Saturday and Sunday. The total number of congressional requests handled during the year, exclusive of the Congressional Reading Room, was 19,035—15.8 percent more than in 1946 (16,444), and 31.7 percent more than in 1945 (14,451). Approximately one-third of the total occurred in the first half of the year, and two-thirds during the second half while Congress was in continuous session. In addition to the congressional requests, the Service re-

sponded to 1,840 requests from agencies in the Executive and Judicial Branches in cases where it had already assembled materials on the subject. Service demands in the Congressional Reading Room remained stable, with 10,707 inquiries and a reader count of 3,850. The cost of photostating materials for official use rose to \$8,849, as contrasted with \$5,475 the year previous. Accommodation was made to the 40-hour week, and the Service functioned seven days a week and until 10 p. m. (except for Saturdays) each day. Because of lack of funds to make payments for overtime, requirements to meet peak demands for service were met in part by granting compensatory leave; there were over 4,000 hours of overtime during the session of Congress, and frequently without compensatory leave.

The State Bill and Law Project

This Project, which was made possible by an appropriation included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1947, was an extension of the work already being performed in the State Law Section of the Legislative Reference Service in connection with its preparation of a biennial index to the laws of the States, and the compilation of other indexes and digests relating to such legislation.

Many Federal agencies require to have immediate knowledge of legislation which is either being enacted or which is under consideration in the State legislatures. Veterans' affairs, labor, public health and housing are obvious examples of such matters of joint Federal-State interest. It was found that a number of Federal agencies were attempting to secure and digest the bills and laws of the State legislatures, and the proposal was made that this work could be more economically and efficiently done in one place. The Project was accordingly planned with the agreement and support of a number of interested Federal agencies.

The actual work of the Project commenced in January 1947, with the convening of the State legislatures. Mechanisms had been set up for collecting bills, including the employment of the services of the Council of State Governments, and for indexing and digesting them. From January through June more than 45,000 bills and 14,000 acts were received. Daily checklists were prepared, arranged by subject-matter, and these, together with summaries of the legislation were sent to 202 agencies, organizations and individuals which had entered requests to receive them.

The appropriation for this Project has not been renewed for the present fiscal year, and it has in consequence been discontinued.

Publications and Reports

Exclusive of printed and mimeographed series such as the *Digest of Public General Bills* (6 issues), the *Summaries of Hearings* (664 hearings covered), *Public Affairs Abstracts* (423 issues), the daily *Checklists of State Bills and Laws* (124 issues), and the lists on atomic energy (24 issues), the staff of the Service was responsible for the preparation during the year of 1,712 reports. Of these 13 appeared in print, 29 were mimeographed or multilithed, and 1,670 remained in typewritten form. Lists of the first two categories appear in the Appendix.

Twelve out of the total of thirteen printed reports were printed either as congressional documents, as committee prints or were inserted in the *Congressional Record*. Of particular note were the reports printed as House Document 752 (*Communism in Action*) which is reported to have achieved a circulation of 700,000 copies, and Senate Document 21 (*Data on Wages and Profits*) which constituted a unanimous report of the leading economists of the Service on the much debated subject of wages, prices and profits.

Chapter II

The Reference Services

THERE has been developed as yet no single formula or index which, like the indexes which economists use in order to reflect the changing ratios of related factors over a period of time, can be employed to depict in an easily comprehensible manner the adequacy or even the extent of a library's service. Such a formula would have to be a complicated one: it would have to take into account the quantities of telephone calls received and answered, of replies to correspondence, of books issued, readers served and reference inquiries answered, of bibliographies and publications prepared, and of special services such as those for providing photocopies, translations, or special study facilities. It would have to take into account too, not only the numerical extent but also the adequacy of all of these services. If it were to be an adequate index it would relate the quantity and quality of the services to the size of the staff which was responsible for giving them, and it would provide a direct comparison with performance of previous and succeeding years.

In default of such a single index, the Library must continue to use, as the figures which are significant of the extent of use of its collections, the gross statistics of numbers of readers and of books issued, with comparisons with previous years. These figures, it must be admitted, are quantitative merely, since few qualitative analyses are possible. Furthermore, these figures may be misleading; for in showing the work that has been done, they neglect altogether to reveal the many continuing duties which may have been neglected in order to respond to an immediate de-

mand. For example, a basic duty of book custody, where investigators are given access to the bookstacks, is that of examining the shelves at frequent intervals to assure that the books are retained in order. The task of "reading shelves" (as this process is called) for 414 miles of shelving is obviously an arduous one which must be done in the time in which stack-attendants are free from securing books in response to requests and returning the used books to their places. In this case the figure which shows that the number of books issued during 1947 increased almost 10 percent over the previous year fails to indicate at the same time that the amount of "shelf-reading" was wholly inadequate, amounting to only 92,369 shelves, or approximately 11 percent of the total. The shelves should be read several times a year, rather than once in nine years.

Yet the gross figures, though they fail to present a complete picture, are nevertheless valuable, as indicative of the development of demand for the Library's services. Consequently, though the figures are for the most part themselves presented in the Appendices, the relation of certain of them to the performance of the previous year is summarized in this place.

Type of service	Percent of increase 1947 over 1946
Readers and inquirers served in person:	
In the general reading rooms (including those for periodicals, newspapers and government publications)	55.2
In the Law Library	66.4
In the other special subject reading rooms .	7.1
Through the Division for the Blind	21.6
In the Office of Information	94.7

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Percent of increase 1947 over 1946</i>
Library material issued for use:	
Within the buildings.....	9.2
Outside the buildings.....	16.7
To Members of Congress.....	9.1
To Federal agencies.....	21.8
To out-of-town readers (interlibrary loan).....	8.5
To blind readers.....	12.1
Telephone requests:	
For loan or reference service.....	5.5
Through the Office of Information...	84.8
Correspondence:	
Individual replies to reference inquiries.	9.5
Inquiries received in the Office of Information.....	7.9
Translations prepared chiefly in response to official requests (pages).....	36.9
Photoduplication service:	
Requests for service.....	415.5
Photoduplicates supplied.....	536.2
Requests referred to other libraries...	114.7
Publications distributed.....	106.6

It is apparent from the foregoing that there was a very definite increase in the items which have general significance for the use being made of the Library. In certain cases, such as in the reader use of the Law Library, and even more so in the requests upon the facilities of the Photoduplication Laboratory, the increase is not only marked, but distinctly startling. In the latter case, because the Laboratory is a self-supporting operation, it was possible to absorb the additional load of work by adding staff. This was not possible in the other operations under consideration, where other duties had to suffer.

Custodial Activities

Quite apart from the bibliographical organization of the contents of a library by means of catalogs and indexes, severe problems are posed by the mere physical custody and protection of collections which number many millions of items, each individual and distinct, and in which the separate pieces range in variety of form and size from the folio volumes of bound

newspapers to miniature books of only a few millimeters' height, from manuscripts to microfilms, and from fine prints and sheet music to sound recordings on wire or wax. Yet it is obvious that custodial activities are primary, and basic to any usefulness which the collections may serve. Among the continuing responsibilities of custody are the activities of "shelf-reading" which assure that the items are arranged in correct order; of inventory, to ascertain that all are accounted for; of protection from damp and insects, and from the harmful effects of atmosphere and light; of protection of originally fragile materials and of restoration of those which have suffered through use or which have deteriorated during the passage of time; of cleaning; of shifting in order to make room for expansion and to bring the parts of the collections into efficient relationship with the services which depend on their use.

Immediate responsibility for custody of the Library's collections of materials in special forms—maps, manuscripts, prints, etc.—is placed in the several divisions which also have responsibility for reference service in connection with them. So, too, responsibility for custody of the book collections is to a large extent decentralized: the Law Library has custody of the legal collections, the Orientalia Division of books in eastern languages, the Music Division not only of sheet music and sound recordings but also of books relating to music, and the Serials Division of the collection of bound newspapers. The principal book stock, however, constituting the general classified collections, is in the charge of the Stack and Reader Division. Meanwhile, a general oversight of the custodial activities is exercised by the Keeper of the Collections.

At many points, of course, these custodial activities touch the activities of preparation and even acquisition. Thus, for example, the studies which have been conducted with respect to the bookbinding

problems are described in the chapter on the "Organization of the Collections" for use, while the conversion of deteriorating newspaper files to microfilm copies is treated as an acquisitions matter. The introduction of laminating equipment into the work of manuscripts repair during the past year is mentioned below in connection with the work of the Manuscripts Division, and, similarly, correction of defects in the air-conditioning system is mentioned in connection with the Rare Books Division. Important work on problems of preservation is going forward continuously, and when the importance of individual documents or other items warrants it, the assistance of other agencies of the Government is requested. The National Bureau of Standards has given valuable advice in connection with the lighting arrangements for the Magna Carta exhibit case, and is continuing a series of studies for improved placement of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The Library was also in continuous consultation with the Bureau of Standards for the last few months of the year regarding the precautions to be exercised with respect to the documents lent for exhibition on the Freedom Train, which left Philadelphia on a year-long, Nation-wide tour on September 17, 1947. Mr. George L. Stout, now Director of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum, but still active as the Honorary Consultant on the Care of Manuscripts and Parchments, made a careful examination of the Library's copy of the Bill of Rights on April 10, 1947, and drew up specifications for its treatment which are being carried out.

During the past year the book-cleaning staff vacuum-cleaned 12,671 sections of books, manuscripts and other material, and shifted or rearranged 7,548 other sections, the total being the equivalent of 363,942 feet of shelves or 2,911,536 volumes. The principal movements of materials were the return of 790 sections

of books belonging to the Department of Navy, which has been stored in the Annex during the war; the transfer to the National Archives of the collection of papers of the House of Representatives (mentioned in greater detail at a later point in this Report); the transfer of President Wilson's personal library from Mrs. Wilson's residence to space adjacent to the Microfilm Reading Room; the shifting of certain of the Hispanic collections and of the collections of aeronautics and of city directories.

The General Service to Readers

The general service to readers is carried on through the Main Reading Room, and the Periodicals and Government Publications Reading Rooms in the Main Building; through the Thomas Jefferson Room (particularly devoted to science and technology, but with alcoves for the service of Slavic books and of the Local History and Genealogy Collections) and the Newspaper Reference Room in the Annex; through the study rooms and study tables which are located in both buildings, and through the loan desk in the Main Building. The services which are responsible for the operation of these facilities are the Stack and Reader Division which has custody of the book-stacks and responsibility for the issuance of books as well as supervision of the study tables and rooms; the General Reference and Bibliography Division which provides reference service in the principal reading rooms (as well as being responsible for handling inquiries by telephone and mail and the preparation of bibliographies); the Serials Division which has custody of the collections of unbound periodicals, newspapers, government publications and other serials with which it gives reference services and which it eventually prepares for binding; and the Loan Division which supervises the issuance of books for outside use to Members of Congress, other

Federal agencies, to other libraries by interlibrary loan, and to accredited individual borrowers.

It is apparent from this brief presentation that even within the restricted concept of "general service to readers" the operations are complex and extensive and not subject to detailed description. They must be condensed statistically, and for many purposes this is effected in the tabular form which is reproduced in the Appendix.

The total number of readers served last year in the general reading rooms was 705,898, an increase over the previous year's count of 15 percent. The Stack and Reader Division issued 1,014,137 books and other items as against 766,387 in the previous year.

A total of 701 assignments to study rooms and study tables was made for a total of 900 investigators, of whom 245 were representatives of congressional units, 168 were from other Federal agencies and 99 were from universities, research organizations and other private activities. This use of special study facilities represents an increase of 55 percent in the number of investigations carried on in the Library. The holders of study room and study table privileges represented 26 countries and territories, and 40 states and 237 cities in the United States. Among them were 291 graduate students and 183 faculty members. During the year it was found necessary to increase the number of study tables by the installation of 46 desks in the North Reading Room in the Annex and between Decks B and 38 in the Main Building.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division provided reference service to 267,250 readers, a very considerable increase over the total of 117,725 reported the previous year. The telephone inquiries in this Division increased slightly (from 24,244 to 25,625) while the correspondence handled remained stable at approximately 6,700 inquiries. However,

due to pressure of other work it was necessary to respond to a larger proportion of letters this past year by referring the writers to their local libraries, and response to approximately one-third of all inquiries was in consequence through form letters.

In all these evidences of reader-interest two trends are noted: lessening concern on the part of official agencies with post-war planning and an increasing attention to international affairs and relations; and, on the part of the non-official public, an increased interest in self-improvement, together with the greater maturity of the student clientele at the university level, reflecting the experience and objectivity of the veterans who have swelled the university rolls.

The Serials Division, in its three reading rooms, served 172,176 readers with 466,330 units of material, an increase of 17 percent over the previous year's 399,186 units. There was in these reading rooms a slight decrease in the number of telephone calls, but a considerable rise in the amount of correspondence, and an increase in loans of periodical, newspaper and document material amounting to 22 percent. This Division received approximately 4,496,820 pieces of material during the year compared with 3,311,626 pieces the previous year. The serial material consisted of 3,030,784 issues of newspapers, 521,388 issues of periodicals, and 890,000 government series issues. In addition there were 14,684 pamphlets for the Pamphlet Collection and 40,000 reports from the Office of Technical Services in the Publication Board series from which 17,500 reports were furnished for photoduplication. A total of 26,779 volumes were prepared for binding, leaving 76,597 volumes still to be prepared, and a small number of pamphlets (819) were withdrawn for fuller processing.

The Loan Division handled 168,506 loans in fiscal year 1947 as compared with 142,111 in the previous year, an increase

of nearly 19 percent. Loans to Members of Congress rose from 17,170 in 1946 to 18,737, an increase of 9 percent, with an average borrowing by each Member of 35 books during the year; loans to government agencies jumped from 49,365 to 60,153 (22 percent); and other local loans increased from 61,646 to 74,213, a little more than 20 percent. Interlibrary loans were made to 1,310 out-of-town institutions in an amount of 15,403 books, involving increases in the number of institutions and of books of 11 and 9 percent, respectively.

An impression of reading habits and research needs can be gained from a breakdown of the total outside circulation statistics. Loans of science and technology outstripped fiction and if medicine and agriculture were included, the scientific interest would be seen to be greatly preponderant. The lending of 17,570 serials illustrates the use of current articles as collateral to book material. Other fields in which loans were made were economics (8,223), American history (5,277), European history (4,928), books on prints and fine arts (9,170), and philosophy and religion (4,400 and 3,749, respectively). All other classes of literature were drawn upon, however.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The manner in which research materials are indexed in the Library's catalogs necessarily involves many compromises. A moderately thorough indexing of a single book might require that it be listed under several scores of subject headings; but considerations of cost and general utility argue that these should normally be reduced to two or three. Similarly, where special indexes to articles in periodicals and newspapers are available it would be duplicative, even if on some grounds convenient, to list these articles in the general catalog of books. Consequently, in seeking the material available

on a particular subject, recourse must be made to numerous pieces of bibliographical apparatus: to the general catalogs, special indexes, and to the books and articles on the subject itself. The larger the collections of a library, the more complex becomes the system of tools through which access to its contents must be gained.

For these reasons, the compilation of lists and guides to materials on particular subjects is an operation which so far from serving as mere time-saving to the Library's users (although this is an important aspect), furnishes in many and perhaps even most cases the only method by which these users can learn of the actual extent and variety of the resources in the subjects of their interest. If such lists can be published, the circle of users is expanded, and the lists become genuine contributions to the literature of the subject. It may be added, too, that the compilation of such lists is one of the best methods for identifying *lacunae* in the collections.

Because the Library's resources for such compilation are very limited, only such projects are undertaken as show a prospective general usefulness. The bibliographic work performed in the special subject, language or form divisions is discussed below. Outside of these specialized fields the General Reference and Bibliography Division last year compiled 42 printed, processed and typewritten bibliographies, and 12 lists in card form, comprising in all 18,770 titles. A record of lists published by the Library itself appears in the Appendix. These include second issues of three volumes in the series of bibliographies of biographical sources for foreign countries—the general volume and the volumes for the Japanese Empire, Germany and Austria; also lists on economic development, Japanese in the United States, money and banking and postwar problems.

In addition to these lists published by the Library, the Division prepared a

number of bibliographies for publication elsewhere. One of these was concerned with *Patent Relations of Employers and Employees* which was reproduced in the Attorney General's report on *Investigation of Government Patent Practices and Policies*. Others were the bibliographies on the administration of research and on the selection, training and supply of scientific personnel, for use or publication in the reports of the President's Scientific Research Board. A list of books and articles on scientific and political aspects of atomic energy was printed in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* for April-May, 1947. In connection with the twentieth anniversary celebration of sound motion pictures, lists of references on "making movies" and "interpreting the movies" were prepared for the bibliography *The Motion Picture* published jointly by the American Library Association and Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

A number of other important compilations were completed for publication in the present year. Chief of these was the extensive list on *Non-Self-Governing Areas*, compiled at the original request of the Department of State. In the Census Library Project, which is conducted jointly with the Bureau of the Census, work was completed on *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918-1939*, covering 42 countries. This is to be printed. *State Censuses; an Annotated Bibliography of Censuses of Population Taken after the Year 1800 by States and Territories of the United States*, expected to be published this year, not only lists the pertinent publications but also provides citations to statutes and a finding list for the original census schedules.

THE PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

It has been found that photographic services are essential to the effective functioning of a research library. Not only is its ability to provide investigators and

inquirers with materials measured to an increasingly large extent by the adequacy of these photographic services, but to an increasing extent also its own operations in acquisition and processing are dependent upon them.

The Photoduplication Laboratory was established in 1938 with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which made possible the purchase of equipment and the creation of a revolving fund. Each year that has elapsed has found new uses for, and greater use of its services. The increases in its work during the past year are the subject of comment at the beginning of this chapter, and further statistical details may be found in the Appendix. These increases are in many cases extraordinary, amounting with respect to individual items of work to percentage rises of 400 and 500 percent. Individual requests for photoduplicates rose to 98,399 from 18,622 in the previous year; total photoduplicates supplied jumped from 1,615,925 to 4,373,961. These included photostats, photographic prints and enlargements, microfilm, color transparencies, blue prints, ozalid prints, multex plates and dry mounting.

A principal source of this increase of work consisted of requests for copies of scientific and technical reports in the Publication Board series. These are abstracted in the weekly *Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports* published by the Office of Technical Services, which deposits the originals of most reports in the Library. Orders for these increased from 8,436 in fiscal year 1946 to 86,916 in 1947. Another source of work was in the requests for the reports of the Technical Oil Mission. Still other large groups of materials were copied during the year for the legislative documents project and the several newspaper microfilming projects which are mentioned elsewhere in this Report. In preparation for the opening of the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the papers of

President Lincoln, and in anticipation of an instant demand for copies, the entire collection, amounting to 57,379 exposures on 9,800 feet of film, was microfilmed between April 11 and June 30, 1947.

To cope with this work efficiently both with respect to rapidity of execution and at reasonable cost to purchasers, the equipment must be kept up-to-date. During the year certain important equipment was secured, including three microfilm cameras, a microfilm printer, a heat splicer, a new electrically controlled photostat machine, voltage-regulation equipment and equipment for color and ultraviolet work. Especially important was an automatic microfilm enlarger, developed for the Library, which will make possible the economical copying and reproduction of catalog cards. The camera used with this machine copies cards on film at the rate of 360 a minute; the enlarger automatically enlarges the image 14.6 diameters on a continuous roll of card stock. The installation of this equipment realizes a dream of many years.

The Library must of course in its photocopying activities scrupulously observe copyright, and accordingly never reproduces work in which copyright is claimed, without the proprietor's permission. To make it possible to reproduce articles or pages from newspapers and periodicals for official or public use without specific correspondence in each instance, permissions have been secured during the past year from 11 newspaper and 75 magazine publishers which permit copying from back issues under certain conditions without referral. These arrangements have proved very advantageous.

The Specialized Services

While the general service to readers includes the reading room, bibliographic, lending and photo-reproduction activities which center principally about the general collections of books, periodicals, govern-

ment publications and newspapers, the specialized services on the other hand are those which are concerned with materials either in a particular non-book form (as, for example, maps, microfilms or fine prints), in particular languages (as the oriental or Hispanic), in particular subjects (such as aeronautics or law), or intended for the use of a special group of users (such as books and sound recordings for the blind). Each of the specialized services shares responsibilities for acquisitions within its area of interest, and makes recurrent reports thereon in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Many of the specialized divisions have, as well, custodial and processing responsibilities. The following paragraphs, however, summarize more especially the important aspects of the bibliographic and reader services which were rendered by these units during the past year.

THE AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The increasingly important role of aeronautics in all phases of daily life is reflected in the quantity of the publications which are required to record aeronautical activities, and in the numbers of researches conducted in these publications.

The collections of the Aeronautics Division have grown from 3,113 volumes and pamphlets in 1930 to 39,000 in 1945, 41,825 in 1946, and 58,965 at the end of fiscal 1947. The total collection, including volumes, pamphlets, and other aviation materials, now stand at 145,165 pieces. Aeronautical periodicals and serials, to the number of 1,263, are kept currently in the Division, as contrasted with 100 in 1932.

In order to achieve a closer liaison for the purpose of seeking not only the greater usefulness of the now-existing collections to government and industry, but also their improvement, the Library has inaugurated an active program of close cooperation with all significant

national and international aeronautical activities. During the past year the Library delegate has served as secretary on the Air Coordinating Committee's Subcommittee on Aviation Information and Statistics. The Air Coordinating Committee has requested the Library to establish a central aeronautical index, and has given support to the Library's program. The Air Power League (now known as the National Air Council) generously contributed to the inauguration of a series of lectures to promote popular knowledge of air science and air commerce. A number of arrangements were initiated or continued during the year looking toward the acquisition of the vast literature which throws light upon the development of aviation during the war-years and thereafter. Certain important categories of materials covered by these arrangements are the publications of the International Civil Aviation Organization, reports of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the aeronautical publications of Brazil. In addition a large quantity of German air documents of World War II has been received from Wright Field.

The Division maintains a number of special indexes: a biographical index (14,000 cards), the Pacific Aeronautical Index (prepared and distributed by the Pacific Aeronautical Library in Los Angeles), and the aeronautical index, the Division's principal reference tool, which, however, has lacked adequate attention because of insufficient staff. This last-mentioned subject index to aeronautical periodicals and technical reports comprises at present some 60,000 entries. An index to German and Japanese aviation literature which will outrank all of these in size is the Air Documents Index now in preparation at the Air Documents Division, Wright Field. Because of the inadequate staffing of the Division this file has not been kept current and only approxi-

mately 23,625 cards were filed as of June 30.

The Division served 1,601 readers during the year and prepared a number of reports in response to congressional and other governmental requests, including a survey of legislation and investigations relating to air safety and of responsible agencies in this field (*Congressional Record*, January 30, 1947), a comparative historical study of surface and air transport data; and an investigation of German and other European literature of air-medicine over a ten-year period. Over 50 bibliographies were prepared in special subjects, including, for example, "air transportation in China" and "supersonic wind tunnels."

THE DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

The Library maintains not only a regional and national lending service for the blind for books in raised types and on sound reproduction records ("talking books") but it has responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind, which, as most recently amended on August 6, 1946, authorizes the appropriation of \$1,125,000 annually for the purpose of providing books in these various forms, as well as the sound reproduction instruments (talking book machines) for using the records, to the blind residents of the United States, through regional libraries selected for the purpose.

During the past year, of course, the lesser sum of \$500,000, rather than the sum most recently authorized, was available for the work. With this amount the Library purchased 2,550 talking book machines, which were all, except 550, immediately distributed through the various state lending agencies to meet the long-accumulated demand; for no machine had been manufactured since 1942. The 550 machines which were held back were reserved to meet the needs of blinded veterans. By arrangement, upon notification of the release of a veteran from a train-

ing center, one of these machines is sent directly to his home, so as to continue without a break the mechanical assistance in reading to which he grew accustomed at the center. In connection with the manufacture and use of these machines, considerable work has been done during the year in development of an improved model of machine, a satisfactory permanent needle, thinner and lighter records, and other improvements. In order to keep the older machines in use, the Library again availed itself of the services of the American Foundation for the Blind in conducting a repair project through which 3,076 machines were repaired while 61 were taken out of service. The total number of machines available at the end of the year was 26,600.

There were also procured during the year through the several non-profit presses which produce books for the blind, for distribution to the 25 regional libraries, editions of 135 books in Braille, 7 in Moon type, and 44 on talking book records. The total number of volumes placed in the libraries, including the editions mentioned above, as well as subscriptions to magazines for the blind, but excluding single and replacement copies, amounted to 57,784 volumes and issues of Braille, 795 of Moon, and 6,565 containers containing 102,080 talking book records.

To assist in the selection of the books to be embossed or recorded, two committees were organized in addition to the previously functioning Book-of-the-Minute Committee. One of these, the Readers' Advisory Group, is composed of fifteen blind and ten sighted persons; the other, the Librarians' Advisory Group, is composed of the librarians of the regional libraries. Lists of titles under consideration are sent to the members of these groups for suggestion and comment, and these are considered in the making of the final selections.

A list of the books of which editions were

distributed during the year appears in the Appendix. It includes a number of the literary classics, like *Dombey and Son* and *Sense and Sensibility*; but particular attention was given to filling in subject categories of current interest and usefulness in order to round out the library of books for the blind. Two works by blind authors were included: *Blind Adventure*, by Monroe L. Fox, which was reproduced in Braille, and *My Eyes Have a Cold Nose*, by Hector Chevigny, which was reproduced both in Braille and as a talking book.

In the Library's own lending service there was, during the fiscal year 1947, a total circulation of 34,890 items to 3,549 registered borrowers (representing increases over the previous year of 12 percent and 22 percent respectively). The total included 16,151 containers of talking books, 18,130 volumes and issues in Braille, and 609 in Moon. Throughout the country there was, during the calendar year 1946, a circulation of 801,797 items to blind readers through the system of 26 regional libraries of which the Library's service is one. This total consisted of 302,046 volumes of Braille lent to 10,732 readers; 23,576 volumes of Moon to 749 readers; and 476,175 containers of talking book records to 18,607 readers. Many readers use both Braille and talking books, and the total number of individual registered borrowers in the regional libraries is 27,392.

On September 16, 1946 the board of directors of the National Library for the Blind, Inc., of Washington, D. C., voted to liquidate the corporation and to convey its collections to the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress, for its part, agreed to take over the reader-service which the National Library had been giving, and, in order to effect this, to employ five members of the National Library's staff in its Division for the Blind. This institution, which was founded in 1911, had been performing a useful work,

especially in the amount of Braille transcription which it performed and in the employment which it gave to blind workers. As a regional lending library, however, it represented a source of service which duplicated that of the Library of Congress. The merger of these services and collections provided, in consequence, an opportunity for distinct economy not only through disposition of the duplicating book stock but also through further reduction in the size of the editions of books distributed.

Additions to the Library's collection of books for the blind increased during the past year by 7,648 volumes and containers, bringing it to a total of 63,081 items. Although some 25,000 items were transferred from the National Library for the Blind, only 5,760 of these were retained. The remainder are to be used in exchange or disposed of in other ways.

Through the activities of the volunteer Braille transcribing service the Library received 271 hand-transcribed volumes. This service is an important one in that it provides facilities for supplying single copies of books to meet the needs (such as those of undergraduate and graduate university students) where no editions have been printed in the raised types. In order to assure the competence of the volunteer transcribers, they must be instructed. This has been effected through correspondence courses, and the Library certified 137 Braillists during the period. Approximately 425 volunteer workers were active this past year, resulting in the transcription of 133,970 pages, the completion of 286 single-copy books, and the binding of 820 volumes. Among those who were the beneficiaries of the work of these volunteers were 15 college and university students, in addition to others who were assisted directly by local groups. One student in music received 17 volumes of hand-transcribed textbook material,

and graduated as a Bachelor of Music, *summa cum laude*.

During the year all the Library's services for the blind, including the lending service, the volunteer transcribing service and the services for the selection, procurement and distribution of books and machines, were all brought together in one Division for the Blind under the provisions of General Order No. 1299 dated October 1, 1946.

THE HISPANIC FOUNDATION

The work of the Hispanic Foundation resulted in three major accomplishments during the last year: the resumption of work upon the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* with the object of placing it upon a permanent and current basis; the substantial completion of the bibliographical project covering the art, music, law, and public documents of Latin America; and the organization of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas which is mentioned below.

The Handbook of Latin American Studies has since 1935 attempted to bring together within the covers of one annual volume the significant current contributions to knowledge of Latin America. Such a volume is important in any field of study, but particularly important for a group of countries where guides to current publications are imperfectly developed. Because the *Handbook* attempts to meet the needs of investigators in almost every field whose studies touch on Latin America, it has been published under the joint sponsorship of a committee representing the principal research councils.

The work of compilation is voluntary, being performed by contributing editors throughout the hemisphere. The final editorial work, however, has, during the past year, been performed by the Hispanic Foundation. Dr. Miron Burgin was appointed editor of the *Handbook* in September 1946, and the editorial work has pro-

ceeded rapidly. Volumes 9 and 10, for 1943 and 1944, have come from the press; printer's copy for volume 11 has been almost completed, and work on volume 12 has started. In order that the *Handbook* may in the future appear in the August following the year whose publications it covers, arrangements are being made for speeding up the acquisitions process for Latin American material. The ten-year index to the *Handbook* is being suspended for the time being.

The year saw also the practical completion of the comprehensive bibliographical program which the Library of Congress presented in 1941 to the Inter-departmental Committee on Cooperation with the Other American Republics. The Library undertook to finish the uncompleted part of the program in fiscal 1947, receiving a publication fund of \$41,000 from the Department of State, and assigning the administration of the project to the Director of the Hispanic Foundation. Mrs. Helen Clagett with an assistant was detailed from the Law Library to work full-time upon the law guides; Dr. Otto Neuburger and Mr. John De Noia with secretarial aid were detailed from the Acquisitions Department to work on the guides to documents; while Mr. Henry V. Besso as general editor and other assistants completed the staff of the project. Nine law guides—for Paraguay, Bolivia, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina—and ten guides to official publications—for Costa Rica, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—went to press by June 30. Three more document guides, for Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, are scheduled for early completion, leaving only the Brazilian law and document guides as projects for 1948.

Work continued during the year on the bio-bibliography of the Spanish intellec-

tuals in America, 1936–1945, and this is nearly ready for the press. Other bibliographical work involved the preparation of shorter lists, up to 64 in number, for use in response to inquiries for information.

In continuance of the program under which from time to time a Latin American expert is invited to work in the Library on projects of mutual usefulness, Professor Arturo Morales of the University of Puerto Rico served as Consultant in Puerto Rican Bibliography for one month from August 18, 1946, to begin work on a supplement to the *Bibliografía Puertorriqueña* of Antonio S. Pedreira, and to make a study of the Puerto Rican collection of manuscript and other material presented to the Library by Miss Alice B. Gould.

As a result of the various bibliographical and other cultural contacts of the Foundation and the Library with the Hispanic countries of both hemispheres, many valuable publications not otherwise easily procurable were received for the collections, which are now estimated to have reached a total of 103,100 volumes. Sr. Christovam Leite de Castro, who served as Consultant in Brazilian Geography in 1945, has continued to collect Brazilian books for the Library, his latest shipment containing 290 volumes. Through Dr. Enrique Uribe White, the national librarian of Colombia, the Library received a set of 60 handsomely bound volumes of the works of Colombian authors.

THE ASSEMBLY OF LIBRARIANS OF THE AMERICAS

The past year furnished the first occasion on which the principal librarians of both of the American continents have ever come together in a general meeting for the discussion of mutual problems.

It is a curious commentary that this occasion was to some degree hastened by a tragic event in Peru four years ago when the National Library at Lima, with its

rich collection of manuscripts relating to the conquest and exploration of South America, was destroyed by fire.

Plans for rebuilding and restocking the Lima Library were immediately undertaken, and in these plans the libraries and the learned world generally throughout the Americas took a keen and active interest. Indeed, the rebuilding of this library furnished a focus, one of the first of its kind, for the intellectual interests of many professions in both continents. In this country a collection of books was made in behalf of the new building, and in Lima on July 4, 1946, at the request of the Department of State and in the name of the United States, I presented these books to the Government of Peru for its national library. In connection with this visit, not only in Peru but also in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico, I found librarians most responsive to the suggestion that there be held in Washington a conference at which, for the first time, there might be sought in open discussion a common basis of understanding between the library worlds of the northern and southern continents, and at which a common program for future action might be initiated.

Preliminary plans for the Assembly had indeed already been made, and the necessary funds for secretariat and delegates' expenses were assured in the cultural relations program of the Department of State. The librarians and library associations of the United States were anxious to cooperate. Early in the fall of 1946, therefore, invitations were issued and a secretariat was established; and in March 1947, Dr. Ernesto G. Gietz, the Director of the Instituto Bibliotecológico of the University of Buenos Aires arrived in Washington to serve as Consultant in Library Science and as Secretary of the Interim Agenda Committee for the Assembly.

The Assembly itself was held from May 12 to June 6. It was attended by 33 dele-

gates from 19 of the Latin American Republics, only Honduras being unrepresented. Canada was represented by three delegates, and the Philippines and Puerto Rico by one each. Librarians from all parts of the United States participated in part or all of the meetings. The Conference worked steadily for four weeks, dividing its program into general sessions and meetings of seven technical subcommittees. The final session adopted 57 resolutions providing among other things the basis for continuing work on the objectives on which agreement was found. Following the Assembly the visitors proceeded, in two parties following different routes, to the conference of the American Library Association at San Francisco, inspecting various libraries and bibliographical centers on the way.

There can be no doubt of the actual and potential achievement of this Assembly in strengthening the cultural bonds between the countries of the hemisphere and in promoting a better understanding of many library problems and activities.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The fiscal year 1947 was an outstanding one in the service of legal materials, indeed the busiest in the history of the Law Library, with marked increases in all reported activities.

There was a 93 percent increase over the previous year's figures both in the number of readers who used the Law Library in the Main Building and in the number of those who were assisted by the reference staff, and a 96 percent rise in the number of those to whom additional assistance was given in reference conferences. The number of books drawn for use from the locked reference collections and the stacks increased 173 percent, and the number drawn from the open-shelf reference collection increased 76 percent. Telephone calls for books and information increased 71 percent.

Reference service involving correspondence did not increase at the same rate, but there was a 21 percent increase in the number of replies to inquiries, and a 40 percent increase in the number of pages of translations, which involved the use of 16 languages. In the American, British, Latin American and Foreign Law Sections the staff was called on to prepare 96 reports on the law of 35 different jurisdictions in Europe, Asia and Latin America, as well as on comparative Latin American, international and Roman law.

At the Law Library in the Capitol there was an 8 percent increase in the number of readers, but a 9 percent decrease in the number of books used, while the number of telephone calls was reduced markedly (34 percent), this being accounted for by the transfer of requests for loans directly to the Loan Division.

While the work of the Law Library as a whole has increased, it appears from the condensed statistics which are shown above that the greatest increases, amounting to doubling and almost tripling of the work, occurred in the direct service to readers. These increases are to be explained by the return of veterans to the law schools and to the active practice which they left for the war, and to the greater amount of work being performed in governmental agencies involving the use of legal materials. Work of this nature has required, with increasing frequency since the war due to problems of military occupation, rehabilitation and international controls, reference to the laws of foreign jurisdictions.

The collections of the Law Library are now estimated to contain 674,561 volumes and pamphlets. During the past year the new materials received included 18,525 volumes and pamphlets (including 2,666 volumes purchased under the special appropriation for the Library of the Supreme Court), 81,487 periodical issues, and 24,144 records and briefs in cases before principal Federal courts.

There have been continued receipts of the records of the war crime trials both in Europe and in Asia. Of the Tokyo trials, 3,421 items were bound up, during the year, into 102 volumes.

Of the 81,483 periodical issues, 56,175 were American or British, 7,351 were Latin American, and 17,957 were from other foreign countries. The following list indicates the number of issues received and recorded in this latter category, by jurisdiction of origin.

Austria.....	559
Belgium.....	2, 109
Czechoslovakia.....	1, 915
Danzig.....	82
Denmark.....	669
Dutch West Indies.....	1, 393
Egypt.....	14
Finland.....	126
France.....	656
Germany.....	1, 554
Hungary.....	1
Iceland.....	26
Italy.....	1, 129
Latvia.....	1
Liechtenstein.....	45
Morocco.....	4
Netherlands.....	1, 835
Norway.....	659
Portugal.....	562
Poland.....	699
Rumania.....	38
Spain.....	247
Sweden.....	244
Switzerland.....	1, 925
Turkey.....	18
U. S. S. R.....	1, 276
Yugoslavia.....	171
Total.....	17, 957

The number of pieces of records and briefs deposited by the various Federal courts was as follows:

United States Supreme Court.....	3, 681
United States Circuit Courts of Appeals (10).....	4, 423
United States Court of Ap- peals for the District of Columbia.....	15, 379
United States Emergency Court of Appeals.....	156

United States Court of Claims.....	313
United States Court of Cus- toms and Patent Appeals..	192
Total.....	24, 144

In addition to a number of personal publications by members of the staff, several publications were issued or brought to completion during the year in which the Law Library has had an interest. Work on the guides to the legal literature of the Latin American countries was transferred to the Hispanic Foundation and is discussed under that head. *The Statutory Criminal Law of Germany* with comments by Dr. Vladimir Gsovski, Chief of the Foreign Law Section, and edited by Dr. Eldon James, the former Law Librarian, was published during the year by the War Department, at whose request it was prepared, and was issued at the same time as a Library publication.

THE MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

The collections of the Manuscripts Division are now estimated to contain 8,620,162 pieces. The additions during the past year are estimated at 499,135 pieces, consisting of 330 separate collections. Of these, 181 were received as gifts from individuals or non-governmental agencies, 58 by purchase, 36 by transfer from governmental agencies, 14 as deposits subject to withdrawal, 7 by exchange, and 35 as copies by permission of the owners. The great bulk of the new accessions, amounting to 489,726 pieces, was, however, accounted for by 23 collections, each containing 1,000 or more pieces. All of these were received by gift or transfer. A list of them, together with the number of pieces in each, is as follows:

Collection	Estimated pieces
American Historical Association, addition.....	6, 850
Mabel Boardman.....	3, 150
Mark L. Bristol, addition...	17, 064

Collection	Estimated pieces
Philippe Bunau-Varilla, addition.....	11, 250
Clarence S. Darrow.....	20, 000
Ewing Family.....	98, 400
Foreign Consulates (from U. S. War Department).....	6, 300
Germany and Japan (from U. S. State, War and Navy Departments).....	91, 650
<i>Harper's Magazine</i> , addition.....	1, 200
Robert G. Ingersoll, supplemental.....	3, 300
Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., addition.....	7, 032
Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., addition.....	119, 994
Waldo G. Leland.....	1, 080
William Medill.....	1, 650
C. Hart Merriam.....	8, 400
John G. Nicolay.....	3, 900
Progressive National Committee.....	5, 100
Mrs. French Sheldon.....	1, 350
Oscar S. Straus, addition...	8, 106
Raymond Gram Swing, addition.....	2, 550
William Allen White.....	68, 250
Conway P. Wing.....	1, 200
John Bassett Moore (pertaining to William L. Marcy).....	1, 950
Total.....	489, 726

The demands upon the reference services of the Division continued to increase during the year. The number of readers was 55 percent greater than in the previous year, and the number of volumes or boxes of manuscripts in use increased 29 percent. The number of reference inquiries by correspondence rose by 64 percent. Obviously, these reference demands could be met only at the expense of the work of arranging, cataloging and preparation for binding; yet the amount of this, which is reported elsewhere, was substantial.

The Division has continued in the cooperative arrangement with the editorial office at Princeton for the preparation of a definitive edition of the writings of Thomas Jefferson. While the Division supplies, for this purpose, copies of all Jeffersonian

material acquired, the arrangement has brought to the Library a large quantity of material previously scattered and not easily available, and has resulted also in the actual discovery of new material. One especially interesting discovery resulting from this project occurred in the Library's own original collection. Certain notes made by Thomas Jefferson on a piece of paper, of which he later used the reverse side for another purpose, have been identified by Dr. Julian Boyd, the editor of the Jefferson writings, as an early draft of a portion of the Declaration of Independence.¹

In addition to the use of the collections within the building, there have been a considerable number of demands for loans and copies. Requests from 31 institutions resulted in the lending of 18,234 pages of photostats of source materials from European collections. These photostats are available for loan. For original materials which may not be lent, 402 requests for photographic copies were received, involving a total of 169,347 pages of material—an increase of 270 percent.

THE MAPS DIVISION

The Library's collections of maps, atlases and charts were first brought together in a separate Maps Division in 1897. At that time they were estimated to consist of 26,500 maps and 1,200 atlases. Fifty years later they were estimated to contain over a million items (of which an actual 1,869,970 have been accessioned). In this total are 1,134,028 sheets of maps plus 668,845 duplicates, and 11,568 atlases.

Because of the enormous production of maps in connection with the war, the past few years have been those in which accessions of new materials have been most

numerous, and in 1947 for the third consecutive year receipts numbered more than 100,000 pieces, as compared with an average of 31,300 for the preceding twenty years. The rate of arrival last year was nearly 8,500 per month, totaling 101,550 maps and 482 atlases for the year, in addition to some 60,000 maps not yet accessioned.

The sources of these maps have been the usual ones of copyright deposit, deposit and transfers by official map-making and other agencies (these have been the most numerous), international and other exchanges, gifts and purchases. In cooperation with other agencies of the Government valuable work has been accomplished in reinstating international exchange arrangements which lapsed during the war, or in effecting new arrangements. New agreements, to the number of 28, have been concluded with foreign distributing agencies, and additional agreements are being negotiated. Shipments of maps were received from 37 different countries.

During the year the Division had 3,208 readers, 2,689 of whom received special reference assistance, while 77 reference conferences of greater length were held with them; 1,763 telephone requests were received, 174 of them being of congressional and 978 of other governmental origin; 30 Senators, 70 Representatives, and 10 congressional committees were given assistance. It is estimated that 70 percent of the Division's reference inquiries come either from Congress or from Federal agencies. Daily or regular calls are received in person or by telephone, from the Board on Geographical Names, the Army Map Service, the National Archives, and the Departments of State, Navy and Agriculture. Forty-four thousand one hundred fifty-nine mapsheets and 2,251 atlases were served to readers in the Division. Major research projects by individual investigators carried on in the Division ranged in scale from a general

¹ Julian P. Boyd: *New light on Jefferson and his great task*. *New York Times Magazine*, April 13, 1947, p. 17ff.

work on the development of cartography to a history of Schenectady, New York. Four hundred reference letters were sent out, each requiring an average of three or four man-hours for research, drafting, and typing. The reference work of the Division has even extended to the preparation of maps, several large ones having been constructed for the use of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Use of materials in the Division has been supplemented by loan and photoduplication services: 1,757 pieces were sent out on loan, of which about 600 went to non-governmental users and the rest to Congress and the Federal agencies; another 2,057 maps were photocopied.

THE MICROFILM READING ROOM

The principal uses of microfilm are for preserving the contents of library materials which in their original form are endangered by destruction or deterioration, and for cheaply reproducing rare or unique originals. These applications bring together, on similar reels or even on the same reel of film, very dissimilar materials: ancient Welsh, Islamic or Indian manuscripts; reports of German wartime research; British books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; American foreign language newspapers of the twentieth century; maps, official gazettes, and music.

Because of the special conditions under which microfilm must be stored and used, the principal service of material in this form, no matter what the originals may have been, is given in one place, the Microfilm Reading Room. To the collections of this room were added, during the past year, 6,208 reels of film, bringing the collection up to 35,794 reels. This is the equivalent of approximately 60 million pages of original material.

Among the separate groups of original

materials represented in this total are: the newspapers copied in the course of several projects, including the Library's own program for rescuing files which are threatened with loss through deterioration of the paper; manuscripts in British archives and libraries reproduced in the emergency wartime British Microfilming Project of the American Council of Learned Societies; British books up to 1640 in the Pollard and Redgrave *Short-Title Catalogue* series; early Latin American books in the Medina Collection copied through a cooperative project with the John Carter Brown Library and the Rockefeller Foundation; the wartime acquisitions of the Inter-departmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications; State legislative documents reproduced in special projects for that purpose; manuscripts and books copied by the Modern Language Association in microfilm and rotograph form and deposited with the Library.

Because of this variety of materials the service of the Microfilm Reading Room is ancillary to that of almost all of the other services of the Library; but, because microfilm copies lend themselves readily to further reproduction, a large part of its service consists in supplying materials for photoduplication. During the past year, as against 1,550 reels of film and volumes of rotographs used by readers, 1,909 were supplied for further copying.

Also because of the miscellaneous content of microfilms, their recording has always presented a problem: they do not clearly constitute a category by themselves, but rather cut across many other categories. Pending the better development of general records, a temporary record is held in the Microfilm Reading Room, where the finding list now contains nearly 61,000 entries. The holdings of the collection are also reported for publication in the *Union List of Microfilms*.

MOTION PICTURE DIVISION

The Library has possessed, since the last years of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth century a collection of motion pictures of great historical value and interest, representing, as they do in many cases, the unique copies of the earliest vestiges of the art. This collection, and the experimental work which has in recent years been performed in connection with it, have been discussed in previous reports (e. g., 1943, pp. 37, 213; 1945, p. 34; and 1946, p. 258). The experimental work during 1946 led to the authorization of an expanded program for the past fiscal year. The principal objectives of this program were to acquire available collections of films in order to fill in the great gap between the years 1912 when the Library ceased collecting and 1941 when it again commenced to make selections from the current films which are obtainable without cost in lieu of copyright deposits; to attempt to secure useful representation of the films produced at great cost by the Government during the war for training and other purposes; to arrange, record, clean, and restore when necessary, the films already in the collections; to make arrangements by which government films, when released by the agencies of initial distribution, could be made available to the public generally; to issue catalogs of available government films; and in general, to provide a center for reference work with films based upon the Library's own collections.

All of these objectives were attained, though perhaps in small part, during the single year's operation of the Division. The collection was measurably strengthened by the acquisition of 23,490 reels of film of which 3,835 consisted of government wartime films, 15,329 reels were of captured enemy origin, and 1,510 reels were current copyright subjects. One of the principal acquisitions of the year was

the gift by Miss Mary Pickford of her personal collection, in 1,121 reels consisting for most subjects of both positives and negatives, of most of the pictures in which she appeared. Another valuable collection of older films, acquired by purchase, was the Kleine Collection in 738 reels.

Much progress was achieved in the disposition of the collection in which the captured enemy films represented a particularly difficult job of identification, sorting, etc. A total of 35,900 reels were shelved, 15,000 were cleaned preliminary to inspection, 2,262 were examined, 10,600 were identified and labeled, and 100 were duplicated in order to preserve the photographic image. The work which was done in the cataloging of the collection has been mentioned elsewhere in this Report.

In January 1946, it was suggested to me by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that it would be in the interest of a centralized service if the Library would undertake public distribution of government-produced films after the termination of original distribution by the issuing agencies. A first step in the accomplishment of this objective was the preparation of a *Guide to U. S. Government Motion Pictures*, which lists 1,330 titles and where they can be secured. This *Guide* has come from the press since the end of the fiscal year, and includes the type of information requested in approximately 3,000 letters received during the year.

A second step consisted in an attempt to make publicly available those government films no longer distributed by the originating agencies. A contract was placed by which copies of certain films might be purchased by the public on the most favorable terms. Because of the care required to assure for any one film that no rights of copyright, performance, etc., might be breached through such distribution, a Committee on Motion Picture Clearances was established, representative of the interests of the Government, the

general public and the motion picture industry. A mechanism for effecting clearances was worked out and was successfully applied with respect to three titles. Under the terms of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, however, the activities of the Division were liquidated on July 31, 1947.

THE MUSIC DIVISION

The functions of the Music Division include not only the maintenance of the collections of printed and manuscript music and books about music, together with responsibility for reference service in connection with these collections, but also the administration of the concert programs made possible by the several foundations which have been established for that purpose, and the supervision of the Folklore Section and of the Recording Laboratory.

The collections in music increased during the last year by a total of 22,128 items. It is interesting to note that the major proportion of this total (14,182 items) was received through deposits for copyright, and that, in turn, the major proportion of these (13,638 items) consisted of music proper (i. e., notation) rather than of the literature of music (history, criticism, or instruction). The total music collection, exclusive of unaccessioned material, now amounts to 1,724,983 pieces, of which 42,362 are recordings, 46,796 are classified as concerned with the theory of music, 97,384 as history, criticism, etc., and the remainder, constituting the principal part of the collection in numerical terms, as music proper.

The number of readers and borrowers increased during the past year by 46 percent, but the count of books used by them decreased slightly (4 percent). The number of reference inquiries by mail showed a substantial increase (11 percent), and were from every state of the Union except two, as well as from Hawaii and Alaska, in addition to a considerable number from

Canada, and from many other foreign countries.

Under the Division's auspices 78 concerts were given during the year in Washington and elsewhere throughout the country. A list of these appears in the Appendix. In addition to those which were given under the two foundations which are mentioned below, a concert under the Nicholas Longworth Foundation was tendered to the members of the Modern Language Association on the occasion of its meeting in Washington on December 30, 1946.

The Division continued to participate with the Department of State in the execution of the project for developing American music loan libraries for Latin America by organizing catalogs which will facilitate the use of the American music which is being sent to various centers. This involved the printing of catalog cards for 1,876 different musical publications and records which are being distributed generally, and the preparation of additional typewritten entries for material not generally distributed. A total of 8,925 cards has been prepared, in multiple sets, which it is expected to arrange in card index cases ready to be set up in the loan libraries.

The Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection, which, under the terms of Dr. Miller's will, came to the Library in 110 packing cases only just in time to be evacuated during the war, was at last unpacked and made available for use last year. It consists of 1,521 instruments, more than 1,300 books, some 2,300 music titles (representing over 10,000 separate pieces) as well as other material. A selection of 150 of the flutes, intended to show the history of the development of the instrument, and including Dr. Miller's gold flute as well as the flute of Frederick the Great, was placed on exhibit.

Due to the pressure of other activities, the important index to articles in music

periodicals was almost completely neglected during the year.

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
FOUNDATION

Under the auspices of the Coolidge Foundation, 52 concerts were presented last year (the dates and places of presentation of which are recorded in the Appendix). Forty-four of these took place outside of Washington and 8 in the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library.

At the concert at Tanglewood on July 23, 1946, there were two notable first performances. One of these was Francesco Malipiero's *Le Sette Allegresse d'Amore* for soprano and 14 instruments, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge. She has since placed the manuscript in the Coolidge Collection in the Library. At the same concert Arthur Vincent Lourié's cantata, *Naissance de la Beauté*, was given its first performance in America. The Coolidge Foundation also participated with Harvard University in a Symposium of Music Criticism in Cambridge on May 1-3, 1947, by arranging for a special performance by Martha Graham and her dance company. The program consisted of works commissioned by the Foundation—*Dark Meadow* by Carlos Chavez, *Night Journey* by William Schuman, the last commissioned especially for the occasion and given its first performance at that time.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL
FOUNDATION

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation presented twenty-five concerts in the Library during the year. Fifteen of these were played by the Budapest String Quartet, using the collection of Stradivari stringed instruments which were given to the Library by Mrs. Whittall, and which it is a principal purpose of the Foundation to preserve and make useful. Special concerts were arranged in connection with the first postwar meeting of the Confédération

Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs and with the meetings of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas. Another concert, given for the Library staff, celebrated the completion of 20 years of service with the Budapest Quartet by its first violinist, Mr. Josef Roismann, and used the same program which was played in Oslo in 1927 when Mr. Roismann made his début with the organization.

To the Foundation's notable collection of music manuscripts were added last year a number of important items from the Stonborough Collection, including the manuscripts of Brahms' *Third Symphony*, Op. 90, *Piano Quintet*, Op. 34, and other Brahms items, as well as works by Carl Maria von Weber and Richard Wagner. It has been one of the objectives of the Foundation to reflect in the programs of the concerts given under its auspices the wealth of music literature which it has brought, in original form, to the Library's collections.

THE FOLKLORE SECTION

On August 22, 1946 general responsibilities for acquisition and reference service in the field of folklore were given to the Folklore Section which at that time took over the more restricted responsibilities of the Archive of American Folk Song.

Activity during the year in building up the collection was largely devoted to the perfecting of cooperative arrangements with collectors in the field and with other institutions. In this connection, the Chief of the Section visited a number of Western States in the interest of stimulating local folklore and folk song activities. Consequent upon these visits a number of universities have established collecting centers and projects, and a number of others have requested cooperation.

The accessions of the Section during the year consisted of 567 recordings, bringing the collection to a total of 8,945 discs.

Approximately half of the new recordings are 16-inch discs, each one of which contains a half-hour of recorded material.

During the year the editorial work was completed on five new albums of folk songs from the Library's collections, and these are now in process of manufacture. They are:

XVII. Seneca Songs from the Cold-spring Longhouse, edited by William Fenton.

XVIII. Folk Music of Puerto Rico, edited by Richard A. Waterman.

XIX. Folk Music of Mexico, edited by Henrietta Yurchenco.

XX-XXI. Folk Music of the United States: Anglo-American Songs and Ballads, edited by Duncan Emrich.

THE RECORDING LABORATORY

In addition to carrying out the mechanical details of the projects organized by the Folklore Section, the Recording Laboratory completed the preparation of five albums of folk song recordings to be used in stimulating exchange under the program of cultural Cooperation with the Other American Republics, and renewed its work in making masters for the advanced language training courses prepared for the armed forces by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Because the Laboratory is operated under a revolving fund originally provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, it is a matter of concern that its income from sales is sufficient to cover its expenses. The financial statement of its operations which is placed in the Appendix shows that this condition obtained during the year. Pressings sold increased from 8,369 in 1946 to over 11,000 in 1947; and these sales would have been higher if additional satisfactory pressings could have been secured.

THE NETHERLANDS STUDIES UNIT

The past year was the last for this Unit which since April 1942 has been supported

by grants of funds from the Netherlands Information Bureau and the Coolidge Foundation, which, however, have now been discontinued. With a staff of never more than three persons it has demonstrated again the value of even a small group assigned to work with the publications dealing with a particular area or language. Its primary functions were to strengthen, through recommendations for specific acquisitions and general procurement arrangements, the Library's collections of Netherlands and Netherlands colonial material, and to prepare bibliographies and finding lists for this material. It was also given responsibility for reference service in connection with the literature of this subject.

During the five years of its existence the Unit has been very productive. It has assisted in greatly strengthening the collection of Netherlands materials, and it has prepared and issued a now well-known bibliography on the Netherlands East Indies (1944). It has performed other bibliographic work, some of which has resulted in publication, on Dutch immigration to North America, 1624-1860, the Dutch colonial problem, labor in the Netherlands East Indies and many other related topics. The work of the past year was concerned particularly with improvement of the collection of Dutch official publications and with the preparation of a guide to Dutch bibliographies.

THE ORIENTALIA DIVISION

The Orientalia Division is organized into several units, each of which is responsible not only for the custody and service of the special linguistic materials within its area, but in addition, for general reference services on the particular cultural field which is defined by the linguistic specialization. All but one of these units (viz. the Hebraic Section) have responsibility also for cataloging and classifying the books in their custody.

These units are the Chinese, Hebraic, Indic (including southeast Asia), Japanese and Near East Sections. The use of the collections of these several sections amounted to over 27,000 volumes during the past year by more than 6,000 readers. In addition there were more than 5,000 inquiries by telephone, and special lists and bibliographies prepared amounted to 161.

Because of the difficulties of procuring books from China, due to interrupted communications and currency fluctuations, the acquisitions of the Chinese Section during the year amounted to only 953 titles in 3,206 volumes. However, 85 ancient Chinese works were added to the collection of rare Chinese books, bringing this collection up to a total of 1,707. A catalog of 1,622 of these books, prepared by Mr. Wang Chung-mün, specialist in rare books in the National Library of Peiping, has been completed and is ready for publication.

Meanwhile the 2,883 ancient Chinese books belonging to the National Library of Peiping which were placed in protective custody here during the war are ready for return to China as soon as conditions permit. A microfilm reproduction of 2,720 of these books, comprising about two-and-a-half million pages and requiring 1,072 reels of film, was completed in fiscal year 1946. One copy of the film has been sent to China to make the contents of the books available there, pending the return of the books themselves. It is interesting to note that other copies of the film have been purchased by the universities of Cambridge, Chicago and Leiden, while portions of it have also been secured by Columbia, Harvard and other universities.

A significant addition to the Korean collection was made by a visiting group of Korean jurists who, on May 23, 1947, came to the Library expressly to present twelve basic works on Korean law and

legal history compiled during the past two decades by the Chung Chu Won, or Central Council, composed almost entirely of native Korean scholars.

The Hebraic Section continued to receive Palestinian publications during the past year through the good offices of President Magnes of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. Copyright deposits accounted for 56 publications. Arrangements were also made to secure Yiddish publications issued in the Soviet Union. A check of the collections of the Hebraic Section against several standard bibliographies, with a view to the preparation of desiderata lists, produced some interesting results. It was found that the Library possesses about 70 percent of the American Hebraica listed in Deinard's *Kehilloth America* (St. Louis, 1926), including several exceedingly rare items; and about 40 percent of the rare Hebraica listed in the same author's *'Atikoth Yehudah* (Jerusalem, 1915), Steinschneider, and other authorities. At the same time a number of categories were checked in Friedberg's *Beth 'Eked Sepharim* (Antwerp, 1928-31), which is the most complete available register of books printed in the Hebrew language up to 1925.

Eight bibliographies were prepared during the year, three of which, dealing with the Jewish festivals, evoked a considerable interest which suggests the desirability of a wider distribution. A number of translations were prepared for government agencies and Members of Congress.

Considerable attention was given, through a survey conducted by the Chief of the Section, Dr. Gaster, among Hebraic and Jewish libraries in this country, to the possibilities of coordination of activities through the adoption of a single standard of cataloging and classification, and the development of a central cataloging agency, interchange of information regarding accessions, and cooperative microfilming arrangements. Agreement in principle was obtained from some 20 institutions,

and the arrangements are to be worked out. Because the Union Catalog of Hebraica is essential to these arrangements, steps were taken to bring it into order.

Events connected with constitutional changes in India had their effect upon the never altogether satisfactory arrangements for procurement of current publications from that country and gave urgency to Dr. Poleman's visit to India which is mentioned in connection with the acquisitions operations. Although the Indic Section received many valuable Indian publications during the year, including a large number of gifts, yet the matters of continuing moment in this connection are the exchange relationships with individual Indian institutions, and the negotiation of exchange agreements with the Indian governments.

General as well as official interest in events in India were reflected also in requests for reference service. Besides direct service to readers, in response to telephone calls and in answer to correspondence, the Section compiled 49 bibliographical lists on Indic subjects such as land ownership in the Punjab, Dravidian art and architecture, and Indo-American relations. In collaboration with the Law Library the Section prepared a list of books on constitutional law for use by the Indian Constituent Assembly.

Difficulties in the procurement of current materials from the countries of southeast Asia—Burma, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China, etc.—are similar to those that exist with respect to India proper, yet some notable acquisitions of material were made during the year, including especially a shipment of nearly 400 volumes from the Government of Siam. Institutional and international exchange arrangements are in process of development with several of the countries concerned.

Among a number of bibliographies prepared during the year concerned with this group of countries, the one entitled

Southeast Asia, 1935-45, a Selected List of Reference Books, divided into seven sections corresponding to geographical divisions, each with twelve subdivisions by subject and representing altogether nearly 900 titles, appeared in December 1946 with the aid of a grant of funds from the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Other bibliographical work in progress includes a selective bibliography on Burma, 1900 to date, a subject index to the *Journal of the Burma Research Society*, and a compilation of periodical literature pertaining to southeast Asia in the period 1935-45.

The Japanese Section has been, since July 15, 1946, in the charge of Mr. John R. Shively during the absence-with-leave of Mr. Edwin G. Beal, Jr. The collection increased rapidly during the year. This was not due, however, to renewed relations with Japanese publishers or book sellers, but chiefly to the transfers of material made to the Library by other government agencies, notably the Washington Documents Center, which had assembled large collections of Japanese material in connection with their wartime and postwar activities. Another principal source of acquisition was through the purchase, from the Alien Property Custodian, of the library of the Japan Institute, which throughout the war had been deposited at Columbia University. An arrangement has been made whereby the duplicates in this collection will go, under an exchange arrangement, to Columbia.

Progress was made during the year in arranging the collection (43,915 pieces arranged) and in transliterating Japanese names into the Roman alphabet for more convenient filing and reference (25,211 cards filed). A microfilm of the Harvard-Yenching Institute's classified subject catalog has been received; this will be enlarged and the resultant cards will amplify the Union Catalog of Japanese books.

Concern with Japanese subjects has

continued and led to the issue of 12,123 books for use during the year. Pages of translation prepared were 116, and extensive bibliographies were compiled on religion in Japan, Japanese dialects, Korean census publications, local histories of the Inland Sea region, prewar and wartime social controls in Japan, sources of Japanese biography, and Korean relations with China, Japan and Russia.

In the absence of Dr. Harold W. Glidden, who was on temporary leave from January 31, 1947, for service with the Department of State, Dr. Sidney S. Glazer served as Chief of the Near East Section. However, Dr. Glidden's assignment, which has taken him to the Near East, has led to the development of very productive purchasing and other procurement arrangements for the publications of a number of countries in this area. Important receipts of material during the year include a collection of 2,000 Arabic books transferred from the Washington Documents Center, a valuable gift of periodical material from the Syrian Government, the publications of the governmental printing office of Turkey and current books and periodicals from Egypt. With respect to the publications of Georgia, Armenia, Persia and Central Asiatic Turkey, however, only a small number of publications, due to inadequate means of procurement, have been received. Closer relations with groups of Americans of Armenian descent promise to draw to the Library some of the older books of that ancient culture, and arrangements with individual institutions in Near Eastern countries, such as the Library of the University of Istanbul, promise to improve the adequacy of receipts of current materials.

The collections and special services of this Section received much use during the year, most of which was official in character. Users included, in addition to Members of both Houses of Congress, the White House, the State, War, Navy,

Justice, Treasury, Commerce and Interior Departments and other agencies. Translations were requested in 115 instances, some of these being of considerable significance. There were 1,063 readers and visitors and nearly 2,000 telephone inquiries.

A principal contribution of the Section is to the bibliographical exploitation of the literature of its field—a field in which there are no developed national bibliographies of the current publications. Apart from the special bibliographies made in response to specific requests (which included, this past year, a request from an official of the Arab League for lists of best books in various categories) this contribution is made principally through an arrangement with *The Middle East Journal* whereby the Section takes responsibility—with the aid of funds provided for the purpose—for the preparation of a quarterly *Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East*. The *Bibliography* is prepared in cooperation with a number of private scholars, while the Indic Section contributes material within its field of interest. This arrangement fills an important need, and has received a considerable and favorable response.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

The function of the Prints and Photographs Division is to maintain and provide service in the Library's extensive collections in the field of the graphic arts. These include not only the collections of fine prints and drawings which are important as original works of art, and of reproductions of original works of art, but also the collections of illustrations, in photographic and other forms, which are important chiefly because of their subject matter.

Although the organization—through cataloging, arrangement, mounting, and filing—of the various kinds of illustrative materials constitutes a principal task

which must be performed if their potential usefulness is to be realized, the current service in response to readers and other inquirers occupies almost the entire time of the staff. There were during the year 7,246 readers, who made use of 31,519 volumes of books and periodicals and of an estimated 367,970 prints, photographs and drawings. In addition, 27,643 photographic prints and negatives were furnished for use in the making of photographic copies through the Photoduplication Laboratory.

The additions to the collections during the year consisted of 576 prints, 692 photo-mechanical reproductions, 92,340 photographs and photostats, 96,741 photographic negatives, and 5,380 miscellaneous items such as posters, stamps, etc. Only a small part of this total has been processed for use.

The selection of prints under the terms of the Pennell bequest resulted in the purchase of 177 fine prints during the year. The Pennell Fund Committee met five times for the purpose of selecting prints for purchase, and a sixth time to award prizes and select prints from the Fifth National Exhibition of Prints. Groups of prints from the Pennell Collection were lent for exhibition to the St. Louis City Art Museum and to the Cleveland Print Club.

The Fifth National Exhibition of Prints was held from May 1 to the end of July. Submissions were more numerous than in any previous year, numbering 1,401 prints by 609 artists. The Jury of Admission, consisting of Messrs. Federico Castellon, Samuel Chamberlain and Fritz Eichenberg, proved to be an unusually exacting one, and admitted only 183 prints by 154 artists. The Pennell Fund Committee determined this year to change the method of awards, and to assign three first prizes of \$100 each to prints in each of the principal media. These prizes were awarded to Douglas Gorslin's etching

Where Next?, to Rockwell Kent's lithograph *Weltschmerz*, and to J. J. Lankes' wood engraving *Winter*. In addition, the committee selected 32 prints from the Exhibition for purchase by the Library. In connection with the Exhibition Mr. John Taylor Arms, the distinguished etcher and member of the Pennell Fund Committee, gave a talk on May 20 on "The Meaning of Prints" in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The collection of American historical prints continued to provide illustrative material to publishers, educational institutions and individuals. Currier and Ives prints and other nineteenth century lithographs have been in request for museum exhibits. Individual orders for photographic reproductions have numbered 480, for 5,366 prints. More than 900 requests have been received for the catalog entitled *Pictorial Americana* since it went out of print at the beginning of the year, and it is hoped that a new edition can be prepared during the current year.

Similar demands for use have been made upon the collection of documentary photographs, the portrait collection and the several architectural collections known as the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture and the Historic American Buildings Survey. Of the architectural material alone, 20,091 books, photographs and drawings were used by readers, in addition to 14,340 photoduplicates supplied. From this collection information has been provided on several old houses and churches which have been destroyed and which now may be restored or rebuilt, including the Slade House, at Macon, Ga.; Lowther Hall at Clinton, Ga.; the Presbyterian Church at Pompey, N. Y.; and the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. T. S. Palmer has continued his voluntary work of indexing and arranging the Ruthven Deane Collection of portraits of ornithologists, and has assisted the Na-

tional Park Service and the Society of American Foresters in the organization of the Mather and Pinchot Collections of portraits of leaders in these fields of work, both of which are deposited in the Library.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture received a number of valuable additions, including especially a series of photographs of the colonial art and architecture of Bolivia, including many of the early churches with their gold and silver decorated altars. It has been previously difficult to secure good photographs, and these were acquired through the Department of State from the Dirección General de Bellas Artes of Bolivia. During the year 9 copies of the teaching set, *The Colonial Art of Latin America*, prepared several years ago with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, were sent on deposit for one year to the same number of institutions. Each set consists of a text (prepared by Dr. Robert C. Smith), map, slides and photographic enlargements. During the year, too, the *Guide to the Art of Latin America*, compiled by Dr. Robert C. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Wilder as part of the Department of State's program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics, was put in final shape for printing and sent to the press.

THE RARE BOOKS DIVISION

The Rare Books Division, at the end of the last fiscal year, completed 20 years as a separate unit in the Library. During that time it had served 100,222 readers who had consulted in all 433,415 books. At the beginning of the present year its collections consisted of 156,555 volumes in addition to the 3,646 volumes of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection which are in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, the Toner Collection of 27,000 volumes, and the collection of title-pages filed for copy-right purposes which numbers some 200,000 pieces.

Accessions during the year included

2,399 volumes and pamphlets, and 210 broadsides, of which the collection now contains 17,103. To the Rosenwald Collection the donor added 213 new pieces. This collection of rare books now includes 12 early manuscripts, 9 block books, 318 fifteenth century and 324 sixteenth century books, and 58 titles relating to William Blake. Of especial interest even among this notable group of books were copies (the only ones known) of the first and second books printed in the Philippines. The facsimile publication of the first of these (the *Doctrina Christiana*, 1593) as well as of *Le Chevalier Délibéré* and of *The Dance of Death* are mentioned below, as is, too, the exhibition of the new accessions to the Rosenwald Collection which was held during the year.

The collection of eighteenth century almanacs, consisting of 4,224 titles in 5,020 copies, was put into order. A check against various lists indicates that the collection contains the recorded titles in varying proportions: Maine, 15 percent; New Hampshire, 26 percent; Vermont, 39 percent; Massachusetts, 57 percent; Rhode Island, 56 percent; New York, 25 percent; and New Jersey, 33 percent. In addition the collection has a number of titles not recorded in these lists.

A similar check was made against Wagner and Camp's *The Plains and the Rockies* (San Francisco, 1937), showing degrees of completeness as follows: books and pamphlets, 66 percent; documents, 97 percent; newspapers, 22 percent; other serials, 100 percent; in all, 72 percent.

The number of readers during the year increased to 7,168 from the 4,667 of the year previous. This is still somewhat below the 7,246 reported in 1940, before the war, but the use of books was, on the other hand, the largest to date: 28,513 volumes, pamphlets, etc.

The proper arrangement of the valuable collections of this Division requires more space than is at present available to it, and

plans have been prepared to effect an extension. Meanwhile, steps have been taken to correct a long-standing maladjustment in the housing of the collections. The ventilating system in the bookstacks, in spite of the air-conditioning which involves washing the air with a continuous stream of water, permitted the passage and deposit of an oily soot upon the books. Electrical filters have now been installed which are expected to correct this condition.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Although the Library's collections in the natural sciences and in technology run well over a million volumes and other pieces, the services in connection with the materials in this field have never been organized on a divisional basis. From 1900 to 1944 certain services were given by the Smithsonian Division, which had custody of the scientific and other serials in the Smithsonian Deposit. When, in the latter year, the collections and functions of this Division were redistributed, arrangements for service in scientific and technologic material were made through the Thomas Jefferson Room where a reference collection was developed for the purpose, and through the appointment of a consultant in science. Service in the special field of aeronautics has, of course, been given since 1930 by the Aeronautics Division, but this service has not been matched in any other subdivision of the field.

The huge investments of attention, time, trained personnel and money which reflect the interest of many of the governmental agencies in scientific and technological investigations have consequently found the Library very inadequately equipped to provide the services which could reasonably be expected. Not only is a specialized staff—one that is familiar with the sources and the reference tools—needed if adequate services are to be given even with respect to the already extensive collections,

but the very increase of scientific work during and since the war has resulted in an entirely new literature—the literature of governmental scientific and technical reports—which requires special and continuing attention if it is to be known, secured, and put to use.

The Library has nevertheless been able, in spite of the inadequacies of its own facilities, to undertake two operations dealing with this specialized literature on behalf of other agencies. This has been possible only because these agencies were able to transfer funds for the purpose; but the benefits of these projects look in both directions: the transferring agencies have been able to derive use from the whole of the Library's resources of materials and services in cataloging, classification and handling; while the Library has through these projects been able to enrich its own collections and apparatus for purposes of a wider service.

The first of these projects, undertaken for the Office of Scientific Research and Development in fiscal year 1946, was for the collection, organization and distribution of the scientific and technical reports of this agency. This project continued during the past year. Its staff has brought together some 450,571 copies of individual reports; sorted and cataloged 239,478 copies of 25,972 individual reports; and shipped out 110,672 copies. As long as wartime restrictions continue upon the use of the reports, they are, of course, available for only limited distribution; but as rapidly as the restrictions are lifted, copies are sent (as far as the available stock permits) to 53 depository libraries. Copies to the number of 69,300 in 229 boxes have been distributed in this manner, and the reports have also at the same time been brought to the attention of the Office of Technical Services which publicizes them in its *Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports*. Under the auspices of the project a similar distribution has also

been obtained for 15,701 copies of the reports of the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for 6 sets in 12 volumes each of reprints of articles covering work done under contract for the Committee on Medical Research, and for 82 sets of reports of the Anti-Malarial Drugs Survey. Besides the untreated material still on hand, additional receipts are expected amounting to 268,620 copies before the completion of this project.

Meanwhile, within the past year, the Office of Naval Research made inquiries whether the Library might conduct, on its behalf, certain operations of a reference and bibliographical nature in connection with scientific and technical materials. As a result of these inquiries, a contractual agreement was drawn up, and on March 1, 1947, the Technical Information Section of the Office was transferred to the Library. Further planning of the procedures and administrative organization which would be necessary to render the required services led to the establishment of the Science and Technology Project on June 3, 1947, as a unit of the Reference Department. On the same date Mortimer Taube, formerly Assistant Director of the Acquisitions Department, was placed in charge, and on June 11, 1947, the OSRD Project was transferred to the new project.

During the three months of the new activity within fiscal year 1947, the staff assigned to it assembled 72,261 reports, processed 4,010 copies of 1,661 titles, prepared for publication 13 issues of an accessions and abstract list, handled the lending of material to naval installations, and engaged in the compilation of bibliographies on scientific subjects.

Exhibits and Lectures

A total of 925,703 visitors entered the Library buildings during the past year. The permanent exhibits which were available for their inspection included the

Library's copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the originals of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, documents relating to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson's manuscript draft of the Declaration of Independence and other Jefferson memorabilia, one of the original copies of the Bill of Rights, and the manuscript drafts of the Gettysburg Address with other Lincoln items.

In addition to these permanent exhibits there were arranged during the year 83 other exhibits commemorative of historical events or related to special topics. A number of these exhibits provided an occasion for an address or lecture on the subject. In addition, there were weekly exhibits of individual items of topical significance. Three additions were made to the group of continuing exhibits. One of these was the Lacock Abbey copy of Magna Carta, mentioned later on. Another was the original manuscript of the Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln, written in 1859 at the request of his friend Jesse W. Fell. The document, given to the Library in the name of the children of Jesse W. Fell and his wife, Hester V. Fell, was placed on exhibit on February 12, 1947, in a ceremony in which the Rev. Robert Dale Richardson, on behalf of the trustees of the manuscript, made the presentation of the document. Still another addition to the continuing exhibits was a banner, presented to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by the officers who served under him in the European Theater of Operations, bearing the insignia of all the units which were under his command.

Outstanding among the commemorative exhibitions were those which marked anniversaries of the States. There were three of these during the year. The Tennessee Sesquicentennial Exhibit was carried over from the previous fiscal year until October 21, 1946. The exhibit commemorating Iowa's centenary of statehood opened on December 28, 1947,

with an address by Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, and the centenary of the settlement of Utah was celebrated by an exhibit which opened on June 7, 1947, with an address by Senator Arthur V. Watkins.

Other historical exhibits commemorated the centenaries of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell, of the discovery of anesthesia, and of the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution.

The principal art exhibit of the year was the Fifth National Exhibition of Prints. Among many other exhibits in this field, a notable one was the exhibit of the typographical work of Frederick W. Goudy, which occasioned Mr. Goudy's last visit to Washington. He died on May 11, 1947.

Exhibits of rare books and manuscripts included the recent additions to the Rosenwald Collection, first editions of works of Charles Dickens from the gift of Mr. Leonard Kebler, and manuscripts of music by Mendelssohn and Brahms from the collections of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.

Religious Book Week was celebrated by an appropriate exhibit, as was also the independence of the Philippines. An exhibit of recently received Siamese books was the subject of a short wave broadcast to Siam by the Information Officer of the Siamese Embassy.

On October 16, 1946, Col. George W. Goddard, Chief of the Photographic Engineering Command of the Army Air Forces, addressed an overflow audience on "Aerial Photography." The speaker was introduced by Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commanding General, A. A. F., and the lecture marked the opening of an exhibit on the "History of the Army Air Forces in Pictures", co-sponsored by the A. A. F.

Another exhibit of aviation interest, illustrating the impact of air power on modern life, was arranged in connection with an address on "Air Transportation and National Defense" given on January

21, 1947, by Maj. Gen. C. R. Smith, the chairman of the Board of Directors of American Airlines and formerly deputy chief of the Air Transport Command. General Smith was introduced by Brig. Gen. F. Trubee Davison, formerly Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and present president of the National Air Council (formerly the Air Power League), the co-sponsor of a series of lectures on aviation in the Library, of which this was the first.

In addition to the map exhibits in the House and Senate lobbies, there were 11 exhibits of maps including a display of Army Air Forces cartographic and geographic publications, co-sponsored with the A. A. F. Aeronautical Chart Service. Other exhibits concerned Latin America, the languages of Eastern Europe, the Fifty Books of the Year 1946, etc. "Free Books in Time of Bondage", an exhibit of Dutch underground publications during the war was opened on August 20, 1946, by an address by Mr. Leo Schlichting, Director of the Netherlands Information Bureau; and Mr. Ernest Philip Goldschmidt spoke on "The Spread of Roman Type in the First Century of Printing" on February 5, 1947, in connection with an illustrative exhibit on this subject.

Most of the Library's exhibits are of interest to other institutions, but the lending of exhibits involves special arrangements to facilitate shipment, showing and return. Nevertheless, 11 exhibits involving 600 pieces were lent during the last year, and were shown in 35 places. The principal of these were the photographic sections of the Texas, Tennessee and Iowa state exhibits which were shown in 19 places.

It is pleasant to be able to conclude this account of the public services and commemorations in the Library during the past year by recording the occasion of the fourth address given here by Dr. Thomas Mann in his capacity as Fellow in Germanic Literature. This address,

which required no accompanying exhibit, was presented in the Coolidge Auditorium on April 29, 1947, on "Nietzsche's Philosophy in the Light of Contemporary Events."

THE LACOCK ABBEY COPY OF MAGNA CARTA

On January 11, 1946, as was reported last year, the Library, in a simple ceremony, restored to the British Minister the Lincoln Cathedral copy of Magna Carta which the British Government had left in safekeeping here during the war. At that time it was suggested to the British authorities that the Library would be very gratified to exhibit another copy—should one become available—of this famous document which played an essential role in the history of the liberties of the American, equally with the British, people. By good fortune, another copy of the document had just—in 1944—been given to the British Museum. This was the Lacock Abbey copy of the Great Charter: not the Charter of King John, but that of his son and successor, Henry III, reaffirmed ten years later, in 1225, which comprises the text that still remains on the statute books. The Lacock Abbey copy is believed to be the only extant perfect copy of this document, retaining even the original seal in green wax.

The document has a most interesting history, and one which in one point at least is of peculiar interest for Americans. It was this copy of Magna Carta which was studied and transcribed by the great English jurist, Sir William Blackstone, into his *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (1765), a work which was to be found on the desk of almost every American lawyer and statesman during the second half of the eighteenth century. It is probably this copy of Magna Carta, therefore, more than any other, which affected the thought of the American constitution-makers.

With the consent of the British Museum,

the owner of the document, and of Miss Matilda Talbot, the heiress of Lacock Abbey, where it is believed that the document rested for more than 700 years, belonging to the Talbot family for more than half that time, legislation was introduced into Parliament which would permit the loan of the manuscript to the Library of Congress for a term of two years. The bill was made law (as the British Museum Act, 1946, 9 & 10 Geo. VI, C. 56), and its passage through the two houses of Parliament gave occasion for some interesting debate.

Accordingly, on Wednesday, November 27, 1946, the document was brought to this country, aboard the *Queen Elizabeth*, in the charge of Mr. F. C. Francis, the Secretary of the British Museum. He was met at the pier in New York by Mr. Kremer, the Library's Keeper of Collections, and was escorted to Washington by representatives of the United States Secret Service. On Bill of Rights Day, Sunday, December 15, 1946, the document was formally placed on exhibit in the Library in a ceremony in which Miss Talbot, the British Ambassador (Lord Inverchapel), Mr. Francis and I participated, and in which former Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School made an address on "Magna Carta and Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty."

Publications

The publication program of the Library is necessarily limited to few ventures beyond certain continuing periodical publications. One of the most extensive of these, *The Catalog of Copyright Entries*, is required by the provisions of the Copyright Act; another, the *Monthly Check List of State Publications* is the only centralized source of information regarding the issuances of the states and territories; still a third, the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*, started this year, like other technical publications prepared by

the Processing Department is issued on a self-supporting basis.

During the past year 57 new projects for publication were considered by the Bibliography and Publications Committee. Of these, 41 were approved; 7 were printed by the end of the year while 4 others were in press and 1 was to be printed by another government agency; 11 were "processed" in multilith or mimeograph, and 7 others were in production; 8 were still in preparation for publication and 3 were abandoned because of shortage of staff or funds.

The list of the publications which actually appeared during the year, both in letter-press and in near-print, is placed in the Appendix. Most of these publications are considered in this Report in connection with the activities out of which they arise. However, particular attention may be drawn to the series of catalogs prepared in connection with the exhibitions which celebrated the centennials or sesquicentennials of statehood of Florida, Tennessee and Texas; to the guides to the law and legal literature of Bolivia, the Mexican States, Paraguay and Venezuela, and to the official publications of Chile and Paraguay; to the albums of American folk music and to part 10 (Reference Books) of the series *Russia: A Check List Preliminary to a Basic Bibliography*.

Worth notice is the fact that the Superintendent of Documents, having exhausted the first edition, reprinted volume II of the *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* which was first published in 1944.

But of especial interest and significance were the volumes, one printed by the Government Printing Office and the other (at private expense) by a commercial establishment, reproducing in facsimile two notable works in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. The first of these is *Le Chevalier Délibéré*, originally printed in Paris in 1488, a masterpiece of fifteenth century illustrated book-making of which only one other copy exists. The other is the first

book published in the Philippine Islands, the *Doctrina Christiana*. The only known original of this long-lost work, which bears the imprint Manila, 1593, and from which the facsimile was made, was discovered by Mr. Rosenwald under most interesting circumstances and given by him to the Library in March 1947.

It is gratifying to be able to report that a previous facsimile in this same series, *The Dance of Death, Printed at Paris in 1490*, which was reproduced by the Government Printing Office from the original in the Rosenwald Collection, was selected as one of the Fifty Books of the Year in the 1947 Exhibition of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

THE JEFFERSON LIBRARY CATALOG PROJECT

The object of this Project has been to prepare a definitive statement of what actually was in President Jefferson's private collection (with which he at one time intended to endow the University of Virginia but which became instead, through its purchase by Congress, the foundation-collection of the Library of Congress); where, how and why he got the books—in many cases disclosing facts which throw light upon otherwise neglected aspects of biography, politics, diplomacy and constitutional history; and where they are now. The Project has been in operation since the Jefferson Bicentennial in 1943. During the past year the work on Jefferson's law collection (which contained among other things the contemporary copies of the laws of the Colony of Virginia and the records of the Virginia Company from which Henning compiled his *Statutes at Large*), was completed; much progress was made on the collection on politics, and the reading of Jefferson's correspondence for the purpose of collecting data on provenience was nearly completed. As a result of these researches a considerable number of Jeffersonian books, whose

identity had been lost in some cases for more than a century, were reestablished with their compeers in the Jefferson Collection.

THE UNITED STATES QUARTERLY BOOK LIST

The publication of the *United States Quarterly Book List* by the Library of Congress was continued during fiscal year 1947 as part of the Department of State's program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics. Evidence of the usefulness of the journal increases as it becomes more widely known.

Developments of the year consisted in strengthening the reviewing staff and in continued study of the policy of selection of the titles which are reviewed. The reviewing staff—all voluntary, and each an expert in his field—was increased from an initial 200 to approximately 700. This expansion makes it more easily possible than previously to secure prompt and competent critical opinion on any particular book, no matter what its subject.

The Advisory Committee, broadly representative of the various interests which meet in the *Book List*, has continued to consider the various problems of inclusion which have been raised by the application

of the original criteria of selection. Among these problems are those concerned with the inclusion of juveniles, the reporting of annual compendia on advances in the sciences, and the general question of broadening the base of selection so as to include a larger proportion of the annual product of the press. Some of these problems continue for consideration, but the Committee recommended a somewhat revised definition of the books to be represented in the *Book List*, as follows—

The United States Quarterly Book List is a highly selective bibliography of currently published books which are believed to make a contribution to the sum of knowledge and experience.

—and it endorsed, as a gloss on this definition, a statement to the effect that “The purpose of the *Book List* can best be accomplished . . . by a liberal interpretation of the term ‘contribution’ in making selections for inclusion and by critical statements in the reviews indicating the limitations of particular books.”

During the year the *Book List* presented reviews of 771 books. These were selected from a total of 1,202 eligible books submitted for consideration, and the number may be compared with that of the approximately 6,000 new publications which were issued during the same period.

Chapter III

The Acquisition of Materials

AT an earlier point in this Report I have called attention to the pressing demand, expressed by workers in the sciences and the arts generally, for more adequate means than now exist for guiding them to the currently published results of completed investigations. The dissatisfaction, arising from waste of time and effort, which results from deficiencies in existing sources of information is not a new phenomenon and long antedates the last war. But the present urgency of the problem is in large measure attributable to the expansion and speeding-up of research programs in efforts to continue work initiated during the war, to regain ground lost because of the war, or to apply to peaceful uses the experience won during the war. The speeding-up process, meanwhile, results in a proliferation of publications; and it is this proliferation, of course, which lies at the root of the problem.

A few statistics attest the manner in which this multiplication of publications has affected the Library during the past year. From July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, it received a total of 6,644,713 pieces of material, exclusive of several million pieces for which it merely acted as a forwarding agent under various cooperative arrangements. Not all receipts, of course, are retained for the permanent collections. Some duplicate materials are disposed of in exchange, by transfer to other agencies, or in other ways, including pulping when no other use can be found; and the count of serial receipts is reduced when they are collected into bound volumes or microfilmed for preservation. Nevertheless at the end of the year the

Library's collections were estimated to contain a total of 29,207,303 pieces in the following categories: 8,187,064 volumes and pamphlets in addition to 121,251 bound volumes of newspapers; 8,620,162 manuscript pieces; 1,869,970 maps and views; 66,181 reels and strips of microfilm; 61,100 reels of motion pictures; 1,743,394 volumes and pieces of music; 274,092 sound recordings; 1,063,879 photographic negatives, prints and slides; 578,527 fine prints; 560,188 broadsides, posters, photostats and other miscellaneous types of material; 5,209,253 unbound serial parts in addition to 852,242 unbound newspaper issues.

These statistics show the end result of the acquisitions process—but in quantitative terms only. These figures by themselves, expressed in hundreds of thousands or in millions, can of course convey no information regarding the content or research value of the materials to which they refer. The end of the acquisitions process marks the beginning of other processes in which the millions of pieces are arranged, described and indexed for use, and in which each piece is related both to its predecessors and to subsequent arrivals in the collections. So also in the acquisitions process itself, the merely quantitative statistical statement must not be allowed to obscure the fact that each of the separate millions of pieces has been secured in accordance with preconceived plans and sometimes elaborate arrangements of exchange, deposit, purchase, or other methods of procurement; that many hundreds of thousands of items have been individually considered, ordered or requested;

examined to ascertain whether they duplicate what already exists in the collections; or deliberately selected, upon the basis of established criteria, from amongst a much larger amount of rejected material.

The purpose of this Chapter is to summarize the methods and the results of the various acquisitions activities during the past year. In such a report the materials themselves—though their acquisition is the exclusive objective of the work—can be considered only in terms of figures, and not in any qualitative or individual terms. A remedy for this situation is provided by the Library's *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, the four issues of which constitute each year a supplement to the Annual Report. The *Journal*, besides providing space more nearly adequate to the treatment which the character of the acquisitions deserves, is devised also to publish news of these acquisitions at an earlier date than would an annual volume. During the past year it included reports on acquisitions in the fields of law, maps, microfilm, the history of science, aeronautics, biological and medical sciences, fine arts, motion pictures, Orientalia, philosophy and religion, Slavica, Americana, manuscripts and rare books. Space permitted the inclusion also of a number of articles descriptive of special collections or categories of material, such as the Crimean War photographs of Roger Fenton, underground wartime publications in the Netherlands, and the additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. The editing of the *Quarterly Journal* is an additional duty placed upon the Library's Selection Officer, a fact which relates its contents very closely to the operations by which the materials which it describes are selected for acquisition.

Cooperative Enterprises in Acquisition

Last year I reported with considerable satisfaction concerning certain acquisi-

tions operations in which the Library, by extending its facilities for the benefit of other libraries, had become one of a number, rather than the sole participant. These operations have extended through the past year, and, because the unusual circumstances which called them into being have now been for the most part changed, it is expected that nearly all of them will be concluded within the present year. It is safe to say, that although the administrative attention which some of these projects have required has been extensive, the Library has been very greatly the gainer through its participation in them. It is perhaps true also that the fullest value of these projects has not yet been realized—their value as pointing the way to future cooperative enterprises of which the Library, together with other libraries and the public which depends on libraries, will be the beneficiaries.

Library of Congress Mission in Europe

The past fiscal year saw the substantial conclusion of the work of the Library of Congress Mission in Europe, and the last day of the year was the official date of its termination. With the gradual opening of the European book markets, the Mission had, by the autumn of 1946, narrowed its activities to Germany, and even there most of its work was done. It had supervised the execution of purchase orders in all four zones of occupied Germany, intended to secure in multiple copies the war-year imprints presenting prospects of usefulness for research (the number of copies originally secured was three; but the number was later regulated by the number of priorities held for various categories of materials by the libraries participating in the project); it had successfully negotiated one shipment of material held on prewar orders from American libraries by the book dealers in Leipzig in the Russian Zone; it had worked with the Documents

Centers and the Documents Control Center in the American Zone in screening and forwarding a considerable mass of confiscated material; and it had made arrangements looking to assisting the American Military Government in the execution of the orders relating to the further collection and processing of Nazi literature under the Allied Control Council's Order No. 4 of May 13, 1946. The staff of the Mission was reduced by November 1946, to four persons, in addition to a number of German civilians.

In October 1946, Mortimer Taube, the Assistant Director for Operations of the Acquisitions Department, was sent to Germany for a three-month tour of duty to make arrangements for the termination of the Mission. It was expected that this might be accomplished by the end of April 1947, if by that time arrangements could be made by which current German books could be purchased by American libraries. Arrangements for this purpose were actually announced in mid-April 1947, and the Mission at that time placed stop-orders upon its procurement activities, but the continued deliveries of purchased and confiscated materials and continued movements of stored materials from Leipzig held open the Library's office in Berlin (whither its headquarters had been moved from Frankfurt in December 1946) until after the beginning of the present fiscal year. It closed at last on September 11, 1947, but terminal leave carried some members of the Mission beyond this date. A supplementary roster of the members of the Mission, completing the list given last year, with the dates of their service, is as follows:

Don Carlos Travis—November 23,
1945–September 11, 1947.
Janet Emerson—January 1, 1946–
September 15, 1947.
Seymour J. Pomrenze—June 6, 1947–
September 20, 1947.
Mortimer Taube—October 7, 1946–
January 12, 1947.

Daniel Lerner (Hoover Library on
War, Revolution, and Peace)—
October 14, 1946–May 14, 1947.

During the slightly more than two years' life of the Mission (dating its commencement from the original instructions given to Mr. Sanchez for the purchase of multiple copies of French and Italian war-year imprints in the summer of 1945), its accomplishments were prodigious. It made purchases as follows:

	<i>Copies</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Austria	6, 984	\$10, 499. 68
Belgium	8, 344	20, 399. 37
France	51, 647	19, 716. 26
Germany . . .	615, 027	78, 747. 22
Italy	16, 021	24, 887. 46
Netherlands .	18, 284	14, 056. 07
Switzerland .	2, 462	6, 952. 83

As the result of the screening of confiscated German military and Nazi Party collections it secured the shipment of 7,578 cases of materials estimated to contain 1,250,000 pieces. It arranged four separate shipments from the Russian Zone of books which had been stored on prewar orders for American libraries. The total value of these shipments was \$170,429.42 and the estimated number of books involved was 86,000 volumes and pieces. On the basis of preliminary and necessarily tentative checking, it is estimated that the coverage of war-years publications achieved by the Mission is very high indeed, and may well approximate substantial completeness. It made arrangements for shipments of stored or restituted materials, including an important shipment from the Offenbach Archival Depot on behalf of the Yiddish Scientific Institute. It made as nearly as possible complete collections of the official publications of the United States Zone, and arranged for the forwarding of these publications for use by United States libraries. It compiled and issued a list of some 600 serial publications of the United States Zone and cooperated with the appropriate agencies of the American Military Government in

a number of matters affecting information control and the restitution of cultural objects.

The Mission was, of course, for all the operations which it conducted both in Austria and Germany, completely dependent upon and subject to the orders of the United States military authorities. I am most anxious to record in this place not only on behalf of the Library of Congress but on behalf of all the libraries who have in any way benefited by the activities of the Mission (and this group includes a number which have not participated in the Cooperative Acquisitions Project itself) a very deep sense of gratitude for the extraordinary cooperation on the part of the War Department, the United States occupation forces and the offices of military government in Austria and Germany, and on the part of the individual officers with whom the various arrangements were carried out, without which the Mission's efforts could have been neither possible nor so productive. At every point in the brief but crowded history of the Mission there was occasion for comment upon the intelligent and perceptive solution of the problems which lay at the basis of its work.

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project

The steps which led to the establishment of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project were described in my last Annual Report. The Mission to Europe constituted the procuring arm of the Project; its domestic operations are concerned with the sorting, recording and distribution of the material.

By the beginning of the last fiscal year the distribution group had commenced operations and had established routines. The shipments which were beginning to arrive from Europe were the primary objects of its activities; but it also dealt with a considerable number of duplicate war-year imprints which the Library had acquired from other sources.

Routines required, in brief, that the materials be unpacked, "searched" to ascertain whether copies had been previously handled, cataloged in preliminary form (arrangements were made whereby most of the recipient libraries agreed to provide copy for printing the final catalog cards), classified into the various categories in which the participating libraries held priorities, and finally assigned and shipped to these libraries after making an individual record of each assignment to prevent a duplicate shipment, and with the necessary adjustment in the individual library's account.

To facilitate the "searching", classification and recording, special catalogs of recent European publications were created. Two of these lists (for Italy and Germany) were published in the previous fiscal year. A third list (France, listing 13,000 titles) was issued last year, being published for the Library without cost by J. W. Edwards, publisher, who provided the Library with 500 copies for its own distribution.

The number of libraries participating in the Project, originally 113, was 82 at the end of the fiscal year. Each library has made funds available to pay its share of the costs, and the Library participates on similar terms. As distribution takes place the recipient is billed at a flat rate of one dollar per unit (a unit may comprise a single volume, or for example, thirty issues of a newspaper); but it is expected that, when the principal initial expenses have been amortized in this manner, a reduction in the per-unit cost can be made.

The total of materials handled by the Project from its inception until the end of the last fiscal year was 960,173 pieces. Discards (ca. 175,000 pieces) and combination of numbers of pieces into "units" cause a reduction of this figure for determining amounts available for distribution. Materials actually distributed to the libraries during the same period amounted to 368,855 units, consisting of 261,542

books and 107,313 periodical units. Of these the Library of Congress received 88,716 book and 16,902 periodical units. The cost of distribution, including all technical operations from the moment of receipt in the Library until actual shipment, has worked out over the year to an average of 17 cents per unit. The rate of distribution, which commenced in May 1946, at 12,778 units per month, rose to 47,888 units in June 1947, when the staff consisted of 24 persons.

The Project still has on hand a large quantity of material, but a rapidly diminishing proportion of this consists of war-year imprints, or of materials published shortly prior to the war. It is possible, in consequence, that its work may be concluded during the present fiscal year.

The Documents Expediting Project

In this Project, the origins of which were described last year, the Library has joined with forty-four other libraries in an attempt to secure copies of those governmental publications which are not available through usual channels. Included in this category are publications such as the Civil Affairs Handbooks and the maps of the Office of Strategic Services, which were published during the war for only very limited distribution; field printing such as the publications of the offices of military government in occupied countries, including the official gazettes of Korea and Venezia Giulia; and processed publications of many Federal agencies in Washington such as the *International Agricultural Collaboration* series, containing reports of agricultural missions, produced by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It has been found that the issuing agencies are for the most part desirous of securing distribution for their publications for which they do not have the resources and gladly accept the suggestion for centralized distribution to interested institutions such as this Project provides.

With a minimum of staff (3 persons) the Project was able to distribute 283,000 pieces of material during the past year, and to secure placement on mailing lists for still other materials not represented in this figure.

The importance of the Project for social and scientific studies is witnessed by the fact that, in addition to contributions from the participating libraries, grants for its support were received from the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council. Although the Library provides space and facilities as its contribution, actual direction of the Project is in a joint committee of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries, of which Mr. Homer Halvorson, the Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, is chairman.

Surplus Books for Veterans

The purpose of this activity, which is conducted with funds transferred from the Veterans' Administration, is the utilization of the vast stocks of textbooks of university and intermediate grade which were left in the possession of the War Assets Administration at the end of the war, for the benefit of veterans enrolling in educational institutions. The Project was a necessary one, not only to save the Government the cost of purchasing additional copies of the same books, but because of the scarcity of textbooks which made them actually unprocureable. The Library accepted responsibility for the execution of the Project only after the repeated insistence of the Veterans' Administration and the War Assets Administration that no other agency was able to undertake the job.

The work required space and the underground garage in the Annex was assigned to it. There the freight-car loads of textbooks were delivered, sorted, cataloged, and shipped on order to approved educational institutions for the use of their veteran students. A subsidiary operation

was established in November 1946, in St. Louis, Missouri, to dispose of stocks of surplus books in Army warehouses in that city. From May 1946, to the end of the past fiscal year the Project issued nine catalogs, shipped 2,218,289 books in 24,764 boxes covered by 4,431 bills of lading and weighing 3,809,482 pounds to 1,914 institutions. It is estimated that the purchase value of these books, at the low average of \$2.50 per volume, could not be less than \$5,545,722. The cost of distribution, including transportation both ways, was 14.3 cents per volume, or less than 6 percent of this value.

Foreign Representation

Because of the conditions of modern publishing, and in the face of contemporary requirements for foreign publications, it is not possible adequately to conduct foreign publication procurement without some degree of foreign representation. Purchasing from catalogs is not adequate, nor is reliance upon foreign dealers, nor even arrangements with interested foreign institutions.

When the Department of State was planning its publication procurement program several years ago, it was agreed that, should this program be authorized and prove successful, the Library would not itself seek permanent or other than occasional representation abroad. The Library's Mission to Europe has been understood to have fallen into the latter class. The Department has, this past year, had special officers for the procurement of publications in seven areas, and the service of these officers have been available to the Library. In addition, other special representatives of the Department of State and of other agencies have been of great assistance in the procurement of maps and in effecting agreements for exchange with particular institutions.

A large part of the world is still, however, not covered by any approximation of direct

foreign representation, and the Library gladly made use of the services of members of its staff paying personal visits abroad. Among these was Mr. Sven Lundgren of the Government Publications Reading Room (Sweden), Miss Mary Nyrud, of the Descriptive Cataloging Division (Norway) and Dr. Lewis Hanke of the Hispanic Foundation (Spain and Portugal). These visits proved valuable for the establishment of exchange relations and the procurement of bibliographic information.

A more extensive tour, undertaken entirely in the Library's interest, was made by Dr. Poleman who spent twenty-one weeks in India from January 12 to June 9, 1947, resulting in the establishment of relationships with a large number of universities and other institutions, and the purchase of 2,697 books and 1,196 sound recordings.

Surveys of the Collections

In the autumn of 1946, Mr. Olof von Feilitzen, then of the Royal Library at Stockholm and now at the University Library at Uppsala made a survey of the Library's Swedish collections, submitting as a result two documents, a general report, and a checklist of Swedish works indicating those already represented and those lacking in our collections. Mr. von Feilitzen's findings as to our holdings ran from "very strong in documents, dissertations, publications of academies, law, statistics, music, science and bibliography" through "partly quite respectable" in history and literature, to "inadequate or very poor" in general periodicals, church history, topography, economics, sociology, political science and fine arts. This report and checklist are admirable examples of what a survey should be.

Dr. Otto Nathan of the faculty of New York University, while in Washington as visiting lecturer at Howard University during the past academic year, made

extensive recommendations of desiderata in the field of German publications on economics between the world wars, by checking the volumes of Hinrich's *Halbjahrverzeichnis* and of the *Bibliographie der Staats- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften*. Certain more restricted checks of the collections were made: in the field of western Americana by Mr. Vincent Eaton of the Rare Books Division staff; with respect to Dutch governmental publications 1929-41 by Dr. B. H. Wabeke, Chief Bibliographer in the Netherlands Studies Unit; and of publications concerning Puerto Rico by Dr. Arturo Morales of the University of Puerto Rico, in his capacity as Consultant in Puerto Rican Bibliography.

The Acquisitions Work

In the procedures connected with the purchase of books 31,873 requisitions were acted upon (compared with 28,052 the previous year), 6,129 invoices were cleared (5,493 previously), and 885,967 pieces were accessioned (188,476 previously). The great increase in the last item was due to purchases under the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. These considerable increases were taken care of with only one permanent addition in staff, largely as a result of improvements in methods. However, the searching work had to give way before operations with higher priorities and declined from 82,842 items in the previous year to 51,994.

An improvement in method from which full advantages are yet to be gained is the use of punched cards for recording the individual items ordered. This system already permits an automatic weekly report on allotments to recommending officers, and an analysis of purchases by language, date of publication, and approximately ten other indicia. Other improvements in method, combined with emergency detailing of staff, have held payments of invoices to the thirty-day period

with few exceptions besides those requiring correspondence; but even so there were 1,067 invoices pending at the end of the year. Accessioning has been accelerated, for most materials, to within a week from receipt. Another improvement has been in the reduction of delays in holding of materials on approval, and this source of dissatisfaction to the dealers who give the Library opportunities for purchase has now been removed.

Considerable progress has been effected in the purchasing of current books in the foreign book trade. The "blanket" order, used during the war, under which a foreign dealer made selections for the Library, has given way to the "open" order. Current trade bibliographies are now received by air mail from the following countries:

Argentina.	Mexico.
Australia.	Netherlands.
Belgium.	Norway.
Chile.	Portugal.
Cuba.	Spain.
Denmark.	Sweden.
England.	Switzerland.
France.	Union of South Africa.
Greece.	

These are checked upon receipt, and orders are placed by return air mail. As a result, the Library knows in advance what it is purchasing (an important consideration for the operations of the Card Division and many other units), the items are secured promptly before the exhaustion of editions, and the Library retains control of its selections. English materials ordered under this system are being cleared for processing within a month from publication, and it is hoped to extend the system as widely as possible.

It needs, perhaps, to be repeated at frequent intervals that the most substantial increases of the Library's collections derive not from purchases or even copyright deposits, but from gifts, official deposits and donations, and exchanges and transfers which are effected under statutory

obligation. During the past year the Exchange and Gift Division, which is responsible for acquisitions in these categories, handled over three million pieces of incoming material of all kinds. Included in this total were 162,654 gifts from individuals or unofficial sources, including many valuable collections, such as the manuscript of President Lincoln's autobiography, the bequest of Gabriel Wells, Miss Mary Pickford's collection of her motion picture films, President Wilson's personal library, Mr. Leonard Keble's gifts of early editions of Charles Dickens, and additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, the William Allen White papers, and many others. More appropriate recognition of these gifts is through the reports published in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

There were received from foreign governments under the various exchange arrangements, including the statutory international exchange, 679,832 pieces. The Department of State concluded during the year an executive agreement (No. 1579 of the *Treaties Series*) for the exchange of publications with the French Republic, formalizing an informal arrangement of long standing. All sets of United States documents held for international exchange during the war have now, with few exceptions, been shipped. During the year the Library disposed of 528,645 duplicates, some by transfer to other government libraries, approximately 200,000 to the American Book Center to aid in the rehabilitation of devastated libraries, and others in exchange with individual American and other libraries. The exchange arrangements for the mutual purchase and forwarding of current books with the national libraries in Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the Soviet Union have continued profitably but are too burdensome for continuance, and trade channels will for the most part be used instead. Among important

groups of outgoing materials may be mentioned a large body of plays and radio scripts, originally received from the Federal Theater Project, which was transferred to the Veterans' Administration for use in its hospitals. The special project for the exchange of materials with Latin American institutions, conducted as a part of the Department of State's program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics, resulted in the sending out of 136,930 catalog cards and 75,739 titles and the receipt of 3,008 books and 34,916 pieces of other material.

The serials work continued to increase, and 1,209,507 individual issues were processed, while, in addition, over two million newspaper issues were received. In the "searching" operations a 50 percent increase was made in examining materials received so as to weed out duplicates, resulting in the acceptance of 107,845 items and the rejection of 76,614; but there was a corresponding decrease in the examination of recommendations for acquisition. The *Monthly Check List of State Publications* has made further improvements in editorial and publishing procedures, resulting in more rapid issue, getting on to a current basis in indexing, and reducing the number of items which require monthly rather than annual announcement. During the year the Legislature of Minnesota enacted a law (55th Session, S. R. 248) providing for the deposit of the State publications in the Library of Congress, the librarians of the Minnesota Historical Society and of the State Law Library having been instrumental in securing this legislation.

Microfilming

The Library is now securing on a current basis the microfilm issues of 26 newspapers. In addition, it is continuing to reduce to microfilm certain of the back files of newspapers in the collections. The files so treated during the past year include, be-

sides the issues of United States foreign-language newspapers, the following:

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, February 5,
1784–December 1945.

Columbus (O.) State Journal, July
1811–October 1939.

The Cherokee Advocate (Indian Terri-
tory), July 27, 1881–July 3, 1897.

Japan Weekly Mail, 1886–1916.

An important microfilming project which was carried far to a conclusion during the year is for the copying of State legislative documents. In 1941 the Library participated in a project directed by Dr. W. S. Jenkins of the University of North Carolina for filling in the *lacunae* in our collections of these documents, and at that time a number of states were covered. In March 1946, Dr. Jenkins proposed a two-year program for filling in the gaps of legislative journals of 26 states, and for completing the legislative documents of 22 states and the session laws of all states. Under this program the summer months would be spent in microfilming, and the winters in editing. The field work for the first part of the project was completed during the fiscal year just past. Dr. Jenkins, with a photographer, traveled 16,000 miles covering the states north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. The immediate results were in the form of 13,000 feet of microfilm, representing approximately 216,000 pages of books and manuscripts, which Dr. Jenkins has since been editing.

Another venture in which the Library has engaged in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies, is for assembling in the form of microfilm copies the vestiges of Negro journalism from the earliest times to 1900. This project, which is directed by Dr. Armistead S. Pride, Dean of the School of Journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, has succeeded in locating files or partial files of 250 Negro newspapers

from 1829 to 1900 in the collections of 70 institutions and individuals throughout the country. When assembled in microfilm form, copies can be made inexpensively available to institutions and others desiring them.

The Farmington Plan

With the partial reopening of the foreign book markets since the close of the war the opportunity has been renewed for consideration of the proposal known as the Farmington Plan for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications on the part of American research libraries. The primary objective of the Plan is to assure that there will be in the United States at least one copy of every foreign publication of importance for research. A secondary objective is to reduce the burdens upon library budgets by dividing the work of foreign acquisition. Previous accounts of the origin and development of the Plan have appeared in these Reports.

The proposal has, during the past year, been brought before American libraries in terms of concrete operation by the committee (headed by Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, director of libraries of Harvard University) which had been continuing study of the Plan throughout the war. A two-day conference, attended by representatives of 40 libraries, was held in the Library last March 14 and 15 which adopted a classification for the division of fields of responsibility in acquisition, and discussed alternative methods of purchasing and distribution. It was agreed that the Plan should go into operation beginning in 1948 with respect to the publications of France, Sweden and Switzerland, as a preliminary test. The Library, for its part, has agreed to take responsibility for certain fields not covered by other libraries. Further developments in the operation of the Plan are consequently confidently expected.

Chapter IV

Organization of the Collections

IF they are to be made serviceable for use the contents of a library, after they have been received, must be organized for use. The simplest manner in which this may be done is merely to arrange the separate pieces in an order in which they can readily be found if requested specifically by name. A temporary treatment of this kind is given, for example, to current periodical and newspaper issues. But for efficient and long-term use a more elaborate treatment must be given to most materials. To stand on shelves, books must be bound; to be brought together with other books on the same or related subjects they must be classified; and to be identified by inquirers who may be seeking the information in them they must be cataloged under the various aspects (author, title, issuing agency, illustrator, subjects of content, etc.) by which the inquirer will ask for them. The processes of organization are, consequently, of two kinds: the merely physical operations such as binding, labeling, etc.; and the intellectual processes such as cataloging and classifying.

These operations are common to all libraries, and although it is obvious that the physical processes must be repeated for each copy of the same book, it was long ago found that the operations of cataloging and classification when performed for the copy of a publication in one library, might serve for all libraries. This is the basis of the Library's card distribution service and of the cooperative cataloging activities which center around it. The catalog cards, initially prepared for the Library's own use, convey for merely the cost of the

card itself and of its distribution, plus ten percent, the results of the intellectual processes involved. Conversely, by securing the results of these operations from other institutions, the Library benefits in a similar manner.

No library can expect to supply from its own collections every book for which it receives a request. But if the library community is doing its job, it should be able to tell the inquirer where he can expect to find or even perhaps to borrow the book which it does not itself have. The alternative is endless and needless waste of time and correspondence. To provide this information a union catalog is required—an index in which are interfiled the catalogs of many libraries and which reduces many hundreds of searches to one. There are a number of such catalogs in the United States, each designed to record the book resources of a particular area. The National Union Catalog, maintained by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of libraries in all parts of the country, is the only one which attempts to record one or more locations for every book of research value in the entire Nation.

These, then, are the principal phases of the Library's activity in connection with organizing the collections for use: the making of catalogs which analyze the individual items by author, subject, etc.; the preparation of schemes of classification and their application to the individual books; the distribution of the results of these procedures through the sale of printed cards; the development of location-lists for books on a national (and to some

extent on a world-wide) basis; and finally the physical treatment which is given to the individual items in the collections, such as binding, map-mounting, lamination, repair, etc.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging

Perhaps the most important event of the year, in the long-range view, was the publication of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, Preliminary Edition*, issued in June 1947. This publication was the last in a long series of events looking toward standardization and improvement of cataloging practice. Many changes and developments have been introduced into the practices of descriptive cataloging since the issue of the American Library Association's code in 1908, based upon a preliminary publication of rules by the Library of Congress in 1902. Although the Library attempted to keep the code current and to settle questions of interpretation by issuing supplementary rules from time to time, it was found at the end of the period that the practices which had developed in the meantime were subject to much variation, and had tended to lose sight of basic principles. Added to this was the fact that many librarians felt that undue attention was being given, in Library of Congress practice, to inclusion of bibliographic detail. It became apparent that the whole body of rules needed to be re-examined and recodified.

The studies and conference with other librarians which preceded the actual undertaking of this recodification have been the subject of previous reports. The Advisory Committee on Descriptive Cataloging which I appointed, composed of members of the Library staff and of outstanding leaders in the library profession, met in June 1946, to consider the basic principles of the recodification. In the following October I released the Committee's report with the approval of its recommendations, and at the same time I directed the Chief

of the Descriptive Cataloging Division to proceed in drafting the new rules for submission to the profession generally. A first draft was submitted to the Committee in December, and a second draft was discussed by it at a two-day meeting in January 1947. The resultant work, in printed form, is now before the members of the Library staff and librarians generally, and has been introduced on an experimental scale into Library of Congress practice. It is expected that it will attain its objectives: accepted uniformity of principles and practices so as to assure uniformity and interchangeability of the product of cataloging operations of different libraries; desirable simplification of practice in the interests of greater usefulness of the product and of eliminating unnecessary detail.

Descriptive Cataloging

It is the purpose of the descriptive cataloging operations to make records for use in identifying and describing, in the Library's catalogs, the contents of the book collections. Most of these operations are performed in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, but the cataloging of specialized materials (e. g. maps, music, Oriental languages, etc.) is performed in the specialized divisions and will be discussed later, while the cataloging of copyright deposits is done in the Copyright Office. The first step in the process is the preparation of preliminary catalog cards; these serve to identify and locate the books which they describe until the finished and printed cards can take their place. Last year preliminary treatment was given to a total of 172,406 titles, (69 percent more than in the year previous) among which there were several important distinguishable groups: for Slavic titles 35,838 entries, copyright deposits 11,270, reports of the Office of Scientific Research and Development 34,006, and usual receipts 91,352.

While the preliminary treatment was thus able to cope with some adequacy with the year's receipts of material (there being but 10,710 titles of usual receipts awaiting treatment at the end of the year) only a small proportion of that total could be processed fully. The total number of titles for which descriptive cataloging was completed was 73,031 (of which 726 consisted of form card cataloging, 11,827 were titles revised and recataloged, and 4,603 were titles supplied by cooperating libraries). The proportions of the work performed in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and in the Copyright Office appear in the Appendix.

The Slavic Cataloging Project

This Project was established in October 1944, with funds made available under a grant of \$47,800 from the Rockefeller Foundation, to effect records of up to 50,000 titles of the Library's extensive but to a large extent uncataloged Slavic Collection. The work was placed under the direction of Mr. Benjamin A. Custer, now of the Detroit Public Library, who with a specially recruited staff proceeded to sort, arrange, and catalog a collection which was originally estimated to contain 60,000 titles but which was later found to contain (with the additions which had accrued in the meantime) more nearly 90,000 titles. Actual cataloging started on July 1, 1945 and the result of the first year's work was 32,357 titles cataloged in preliminary form. By the expiration of the grant on December 31, 1946, the original goal had been exceeded with 53,343 preliminary entries made, and it was determined to push the Project to a conclusion by use of staff on the Library's regular pay roll. By the close of the fiscal year the total entries had reached 68,377. In addition to the preparation of preliminary entries, the Project made, as among the working tools for its operations, a complete arrangement of the cards of the

Russian Book Chamber and of the Lenin-grad Public Library, and worked in bringing up-to-date the filing in the Slavic Union Catalog.

Subject Cataloging and Classification

The development of subject headings with which the contents of individual works are characterized in the Library's catalogs, and the elaboration of the classification schemes by which books on related subjects are brought together on the shelves, are dual aspects of the same activity. Without the subject headings it is difficult to find the appropriate place in the classification; without the classification the development of subject headings is uncontrolled by any systematic arrangement of ideas. Both operations require continuous development and revision in order to keep them up-to-date, to adapt them to the changing uses of language, and to include the new concepts and terminology produced by the manifold activities which are represented in published works.

During the past year the Subject Cataloging Division made important contributions to the apparatus necessary for both kinds of operations. It prepared and sent to the printer the copy for the fifth edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*. The copy was prepared under the editorial supervision of Miss Nella J. Martin, who deferred the date of her voluntary retirement in order to finish this work, and with the assistance of the editor of the fourth edition, Miss Mary W. McNair, who was called from retirement for the purpose. The total number of headings included in the compilation is 55,000, which will require, though in 8-point type, 1,200 pages to print.

The rapidity with which new terms are used in current and war-year publications is attested by the fact that during the year the Division issued, through the monthly *Additions and Changes in L. C. Subject Head-*

ings (published for the Library by the H. W. Wilson Company) a total of 4,833 headings and cross-references representing 1,332 terms brought into use or altered during the year.

The Division also sent to the printer copy for revisions of two of the Library's extensive series of classification schedules: for Class C (History—Auxiliary Sciences) incorporating Class CN (Epigraphy), and for Class Q (Science). Work was started on a thorough revision of Class S (Agriculture). Meanwhile the customary quarterly lists known as *L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes*, were issued in order to keep the users of the schedules up-to-date. The extensive use of the schedules is attested by the fact that it was necessary during the year to reprint without revision six schedules covering ten classes. Meanwhile, also, an elaboration in tentative form of the classification schedule for music was made in order to provide a systematic arrangement for a classed catalog of music scores.

The activities just described are concerned with the development of the apparatus which is used in the subject treatment of books. There remains to be reported the statistics of the application of the system to material destined for the collections. A total of 60,774 works were given subject or classification treatment or both, besides an additional 17,130 of which revision was required to adapt them to later changes; 53,036 titles were shelved; and 158,864 volumes were labeled for the shelves. The detailed statistics of these operations may be found in the Appendix. For the use of libraries which employ the Decimal Classification, notations providing the classification in this system were prepared for the cards for 30,184 works, and for these users four issues of the *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification* and a fourth edition of *Points for Users of*

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards were published during the year.

A major accomplishment, from the point of view of the day-to-day work of the Library, was the substantial completion of the conversion of the shelflist from sheet to card form. This conversion, originally determined upon in 1938, proceeded slowly until the past year when a special unit was organized to undertake the work of transferring and checking this basic inventory record of the Library's collections. During the year 2,124 folios of the sheet shelflist representing over four million volumes were superseded by the card form and at the end of the year only 550 folios remained for conversion.

Cooperative Cataloging

The arrangements by which other institutions furnish the Library of Congress with the results of their cataloging work so that they may be included in the printed catalog card series received a considerable stimulus from the establishment of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. The participating libraries were, of course, anxious to secure printed cards representing the books distributed to them in this Project in order to reduce their cataloging costs; but it was clearly impossible that the Library could rapidly catalog all of this material unaided. Most of the libraries have, in consequence, agreed to assist in expediting the work by contributing cataloging copy, and a total of 33,621 titles have as a result been earmarked to be cataloged in this manner.

Another arrangement for cooperative cataloging, which was initiated during the past year, affects particularly the treatment of medical books. Beginning on October 1, 1946 the Library undertook to print the catalog entries prepared by the Army Medical Library. Arrangements were made to permit the staff of that

library to use the official catalog and other reference tools of the Library of Congress in order to eliminate any necessity for rechecking, and it was agreed to accept copy prepared in accordance with the Army Medical Library's own cataloging rules, resulting in somewhat simpler entries, though following accepted practice in the establishment of headings. Meanwhile a new card series was established—"Med"—comprising the cards representing medical works cataloged by both libraries. During the year the Army Medical Library provided copy, in accordance with this arrangement, for 1,562 titles.

The arrangements with the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, previously described, by which it will provide catalog entries covering processed and other publications in its outstanding League of Nations collection, has continued, and several thousands of entries have been received.

Altogether the cooperative arrangements brought to the Library during the fiscal year a total of 16,464 catalog entries prepared by other libraries. Six libraries supplied more than 1,000 entries each, the largest single contribution (Harvard's) being 3,108 entries; one library supplied between 500 and 1,000 entries; and 84 libraries supplied 500 or less. During the year 13,919 cooperatively supplied entries were completed for use for books in the Library's own collections; for an additional 4,683 the Library did not have copies of the works represented. A total of 17,917 entries altogether were prepared for addition to the printed card stock to be made available to libraries generally.

Processing of Special Materials

The preparation of materials performed in the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions and in the Copyright Office comprises books and pamphlets in all languages except the Oriental (but including He-

brew) and—in addition—music. Other materials are treated in the divisions which have custody of them, viz. Orientalia, prints and photographs, maps, manuscripts and books for the blind. Certain processes are also performed in the custodial divisions for legal materials, microfilms and motion pictures. In order to develop and maintain common policies and procedures in all processing operations, the director of the Processing Department is responsible for coordination of these activities throughout the Library.

In the Maps Division several important steps were taken during the past year looking to the improved organization and control of the collections: the preliminary draft of the map classification scheme which was drawn up the previous year was revised and expanded; a provisional draft of descriptive cataloging rules for maps, atlases, relief models and globes was accepted and published in the preliminary *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*; and work was begun upon a list of subject headings. Cataloging of the maps which are being distributed to American libraries by the Army Map Service in collaboration with the Library continued during the year, and copy was prepared for 499 map titles; 134 atlases were cataloged, and 3,750 cards were filed in the Division's map catalog. A total of 15,418 mapsheets were titled for filing, a drop of nearly 3,000 from last year's figure which was more than counterbalanced by the shelflisting of 12,354 sheets, no shelflisting at all having been done the previous year. An estimated processing backlog of 60,000 mapsheets and 20,000 hydrographic charts has now accumulated, neither titled nor shelflisted.

The Orientalia Division completed its descriptive catalog, in card form, of the collection of rare Chinese books, and prepared 5,200 Chinese author cards for insertion into the Public Catalog. These

cards will guide the inquirer who is seeking information regarding Chinese authors to the Orientalia Division even though the individual titles of the Chinese books are not recorded in the Public Catalog but only in the catalogs of the Chinese Section. In the Hebraic Section of this Division, uncataloged materials in the number of approximately 25,000 items were rearranged on the shelves in alphabetical order of titles for quick servicing. The Union Catalog of Hebraica was completely overhauled, as described below. The cataloging of Japanese materials was increased, but large arrearages continue because of the great volume of current acquisitions.

With respect to the collections of the Manuscripts Division, the greatest achievement of the year was the preparation of the papers of Abraham Lincoln, presented to the Library by Robert Todd Lincoln, for the day on which they would become available to the public, July 26, 1947. Under the supervision of Dr. C. Percy Powell, the collection of some 18,000 individual letters and documents was completely arranged, indexed, bound and microfilmed. Of a total of 38,403 index cards, 11,448 were made by the staff of the Division, and 26,955 by assistants on detail from other divisions. Six other manuscript collections, comprising approximately 19,050 pieces in 159 boxes, were prepared for binding.

Shelf-classification of legal materials is performed following completion of usual cataloging treatment by the processing divisions. Last year the volumes thus classified for the shelves included 13,741 American and British publications, 6,699 foreign law items, and 1,005 works in Latin American law, with the net result of reducing the American and British arrearage by 1,388 pieces and the foreign law arrearage by 2,962 pieces. In addition, 80,211 pieces of periodicals and serials were recorded in the Law Library's serial record, an increase of 22,505 over

the previous year's accomplishment, and with a consequent reduction of the arrearage from approximately 60,000 to some 47,000 pieces. A total of 71,532 cards were filed in the catalogs maintained by the Law Library.

The Division for the Blind cataloged, classified and prepared for circulation 1,888 volumes or containers of Braille and Moon type and talking book records, and prepared 1,657 cards for addition to its catalogs.

Some progress was made in the recording of materials acquired in microfilm copies. A total of 1,942 titles were processed during the year, a drop from the previous year's record of 2,802.

The Motion Picture Project, in cooperation with the Processing Department and the Copyright Office, drew up tentative rules for the cataloging of motion pictures. These have been circulated among other libraries and users of motion picture film for the purpose of eliciting comments which will be useful in formulating a definitive code.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

After the books have been cataloged and assigned to their places in the classification, after subject headings have been established and selected, and after the catalog cards have been printed, there still remains the task of making this record available for public use by inserting the cards into their proper places in the catalogs. And because card indexes which contain many millions of entries require continuous watchfulness to assure that the user can readily find his way about in them, it is desirable that a regular process of editing be carried on.

The extent of the operation is indicated by some of the statistics by which it is measured. During the last fiscal year the Catalog-Maintenance Division "wrote up" (by indicating on the cards the various entries under which they should be filed)

1,376,815 cards for the various catalogs of the Library. This represented an increase of 16 percent over the previous year. It arranged 1,551,062 cards for filing (an increase of 29 percent); it filed 1,455,397 cards into the two public catalogs in the Main Building and the Annex, the Official Catalog, the Music Catalogs and the Process Information File (an increase of 25 percent); and it withdrew 96,116 canceled cards and corrected 44,349 cards by hand.

Even after these prodigious operations there remained a considerable backlog of work. This was especially true with respect to the public catalog in the Annex, where a supplement of 1,240,000 cards has accumulated, and where three-quarters of a million cards are not even filed into the supplement.

With first and continuing attention being preempted by the urgency for "writing up" and filing entries, no staff could be spared for the important business of editing the catalogs. The Public Catalog in the Main Reading Room, for example, was estimated to contain, at the end of the fiscal year, a total of 7,215,869 cards, and it is conjectured that there are in it many tens of thousands (a fractional percent of the total) of entries which should be canceled, cards which are worn out and should be renewed, headings which are inconsistent, and *lacunae* where cards have been withdrawn but not returned. The existence of this problem is known, and early attention must be given to it.

The Distribution of Printed Catalog Cards

Each card sold by the Library is potentially capable of conveying to its purchaser the equivalent of the not inconsiderable investment made either by the Library itself or by the institutions which cooperate with it in furnishing copy for printing, in terms of the cataloging, classification and subject-analysis of the book which it represents. In this lies the value of the

cards, and from this fact arises the demand for them. During the last year the Library sold 18,795,450 cards to an estimated 8,000 subscribers. Total sales of cards and of the technical publications connected with their use, resulted in income of \$634,756.94, which is, of course, covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the United States Treasury.

All these figures represent considerable increases of business over last year. The number of new subscribers (572) was the largest to be added in one year in the history of the card distribution service, and especially interesting for the reason that so many of these new subscribers are industrial or commercial enterprises. The number of cards sold represents an increase of 18 percent over sales for 1946, which then represented a new high level. Revenues increased 48 percent over the previous year.

The ability of the Card Division to accommodate itself to these increases in business in spite of the fact that, as part of a government establishment, its budget is necessarily prepared from 6 to 18 months in advance, was due to several factors apart from the industry and loyalty of the staff. One of these factors was the substantial completion of certain organizational changes which make improved work processes possible; another was the fact that the increasing business was predicted, and Congress authorized the appropriation of a "cushion", amounting to 10 percent of the revenue earned in fiscal year 1945, to take care of this eventuality. Less than half the "cushion" was actually used, and even this amount was of course returned through sales to the Treasury; but the developments of the year showed how important it was to have the extra sum, without which the level of service could not have been maintained.

The new organization of the Card Division, announced in General Order 1305, October 22, 1946, was largely the

product of the combined job-analysis and work-method surveys conducted in the Division in the previous year. The result of the regrouping of activities was to reduce the sectional units from twelve to five, two of which—the Divisional Office and the Sales Section—being chiefly responsible for relations with subscribers, report directly to the chief; while the three sections which represent the composite of operations for processing orders—Orders, Inventory and Special Services Sections—report to the assistant chief.

The completion of the organizational changes has permitted review of particular aspects of the work with a view to greater efficiency. Of significance are the new standards of productivity set following labor-management meetings, for the card searchers, drawers and billers. Increases in production in these operations over the standards of 1941-42 varied from 12 percent to 70 percent. For example, in contrast to the 53 employees who in the prewar period processed the 17,000,000 cards sold, under the new work methods 42 employees are able to process nearly 19,000,000 cards. Again, in 1942 the billing of sales amounting to \$330,000 required 11 billers; the same number is able to bill today orders amounting to \$560,000 annually.

Among other improvements which may be noted was the placing of orders for 100 "open stock cases" to facilitate the handling of the most-used card stock. Delivery of these is expected this year. Recommendations are pending for the disposal of the least frequently used stock and for meeting orders with lithographing equipment. A drive on delinquent accounts cleared up approximately 90 percent of those outstanding, including some going back as far as 1928.

The standing orders now on our books for cards in various series now number approximately 43,000, and the maintenance of the series catalog is a matter,

in consequence, of major importance not only from the point of view of sales, but also as a bibliographical tool of great use to the operations of the Library itself. It is interesting to note that, in the single series of cards for maps published by the Army Map Service, subscribers received 343,244 cards last year; but there were at the end of the year only 12 subscribers to the "Med" series covering medical literature.

The Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards

The "card distribution system", as it is called, has ever since its commencement been effected in two principal ways. One of these is through the sale, at cost plus 10 percent, of individual cards ordered by libraries and other purchasers. The other has been through the placing of complete sets, as published, on deposit at centers of research where the receiving institutions would undertake to keep them filed up-to-date and maintained for public use. In this way it was made possible for investigators at a distance from Washington to derive to a considerable degree the same benefit from the Library's catalogs as if they were in Washington. Over the years the number of these depository sets, complete and partial, grew to the number of 133. The benefit which they conferred was indubitably great, but their maintenance entailed a degree of expense upon the Library (which sent out 8,573,000 cards to the depositories in fiscal year 1946), and an even greater expense upon the recipients, who had each to provide filing equipment and staff for the maintenance of the catalogs to the extent of approximately \$1,000 per annum.

Several years ago it was suggested to the Library by Mr. H. W. Wilson, the well-known publisher of bibliographies and indexes, that it might be no more expensive to publish the contents of the cards in book form than to distribute them as cards,

and that the circle of those whom the service would reach could thus be much enlarged. Many technical and fiscal difficulties stood in the way of adopting this suggestion, but the success of the sale of the monumental 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* up to 1942, which was sponsored several years ago by the Association of Research Libraries and published by the Edwards Brothers, Inc. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, made the idea worth investigating. A series of experiments and inquiries was initiated, and with the assistance of the original proponent of the scheme a plan was worked out, having substantial prospects of success, for reproducing and marketing a periodical catalog in book form from the same types which are used to print the cards. The libraries who would use the service were consulted as to their preferences and needs, and the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* was accordingly commenced at the beginning of this calendar year. Each issue reproduces the contents of all cards printed by the Library during the preceding month for books published since January 1, 1939. There are quarterly cumulations, and it is proposed to issue an annual cumulation which will reproduce all cards printed during the year without exceptions. The possibility of quinquennial cumulations and of subject and other indexes is under consideration.

The publication is issued as a part of the card distribution activity, of which it is an obvious extension. The editorial work is performed in the Catalog Maintenance Division. The whole costs of preparation and printing are to be charged to the subscribing libraries and the publication is consequently dependent upon their support. At the end of the fiscal year the number of subscriptions was 772.

It is obvious that the annual or multi-year cumulations will supplement the Edwards Brothers *Catalog* which repro-

duced the cards printed prior to August 1, 1942. It is expected that an Edwards supplement will fill in the gap between 1942 and the end of 1947, and it is therefore likely that an annual volume will be unnecessary for 1947.

The importance of this new venture, if it can be self-supporting, is very great. For the first time there is generally available in convenient form and at moderate cost (a fraction of the cost of maintaining a depository set of cards) a publication which lists at frequent intervals a substantial segment of current American and foreign publications, indicating where copies of the books are to be found, providing for each of them one or more methods of classification, subject-analysis, and other cataloging data in terms of standard systems. It is conceived that this publication, of which the first six issues (covering the first half of the calendar year) were publishing entries at the rate of 65,000 a year, may provide the basis for significant advances toward the solution of the problem of bibliographical control.

With the publication of the *Cumulative Catalog* the primary purposes of the depository sets of cards were met, and since their continuance was no longer justified on these grounds, they have been discontinued. Sets of cards are still supplied, however, in exchange for publications of certain foreign libraries, including printed cards, and also in cases where they form the basis for regional union catalogs.

The Union Catalogs

The Library maintains several principal union catalogs: the general or national Union Catalog which records the locations of books in the Roman alphabets and which is maintained by the Union Catalog Division; and the union catalogs of books in Slavic, Hebraic and Oriental characters which are maintained in the specialized divisions.

At the end of the fiscal year the general Union Catalog contained an estimated

total of 14,015,391 entries. These entries represented perhaps nearly double the same number of locations, for the reason that several locations frequently appear on a single entry. They represent, however, a somewhat smaller number of separate titles, for the reason that (in addition to an estimated 1,382,856 added entries and cross-references) there are numerous instances of duplicate entries for the same title.

During the year there were added to the catalog cards representing approximately 296,902 works not hitherto recorded in it, and at the same time indicating the locations of 517,257 copies not hitherto specified. Of the 296,902 newly recorded works, 54,887 titles were supplied by the Library's own printed catalog cards, while most of the remainder were copied from the catalogs of other libraries, or furnished by them as regular contributions. The gross total of cards filed into the Catalog during the year, 517,257 in number, compared with 432,272 the previous year. In the process of filing, 220,355 cards were eliminated as duplicates, leaving a net gain of 296,902 new cards, equal to the number of new titles recorded.

The libraries contributing cards to the Catalog numbered 82, and their contributions amounted to 190,799 cards, an increase over the previous year: 48 libraries contributed between 7 and 1,000 entries; 14 between 1,000 and 2,000; 15 between 2,000 and 10,000; 3 between 10,000 and 20,000; and 2 contributed respectively 23,795 and 25,495. These represent valuable and expensive contributions. Some of the cards sent in represent regular accessions of books; the largest numbers result from the concerted effort, in which a number of libraries are engaged, of checking their catalogs against the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* in order to ascertain the titles

most likely to require recording in the Union Catalog.

The incorporation into the Union Catalog of the contents of the Philadelphia and Cleveland Union Catalogs, for which sums have been appropriated as a special project, has continued. From these two catalogs alone a total of 221,750 new titles were copied in addition to 1,024,990 new locations. The Cleveland Catalog is now completed except for the letters P—S and X—Z, and the Philadelphia Catalog is completed through the name "Leffingwell." There remain an estimated 2,000,000 cards to be checked. The Ohio Union Catalog at the State Library at Columbus was checked experimentally, resulting in the incorporation of 2,065 new titles and 11,676 new locations, but it was found that the gain in new titles was only 10.6 percent of the cards checked, and further checking of this Catalog will therefore be deferred pending the exploration of areas less adequately represented.

Considerable work was done in bringing the Slavic and Hebraic union catalogs into serviceable condition. Until this past year the Slavic union catalog consisted solely of cards from other libraries, but the Slavic Cataloging Project demonstrated the need for a file which would combine these with a record of the Library's own holdings. This was done following a check of the Library's catalogs, and the resulting file consisted of an estimated 180,000 entries before elimination of duplicates: 96,500 cards of other libraries and 83,500 of the Library of Congress. A similar project was partly accomplished for the Hebraic union catalog. This was also arranged in two files and, in addition, several sections. The file representing the holdings of other libraries—approximately 30,000 entries—has been consolidated, and awaits the insertion of the entries representing the Library's collection.

During the year it was possible to estab-

lish a small unit to work on the files of the American Imprints Inventory, the Work Projects Administration project which attempted to record and locate copies of all early American publications. These files consisted of approximately nine million slips in various stages of editing and arrangement. In the limited time during which the unit was active it was able to bring the slips together so as to make them more readily available for further work, to edit and file 140,000 slips, to recover and incorporate slips which had been out on loan, to eliminate 657,600 duplicate entries, and to edit in part the slips for 1799-1800 and those for Virginia, Vermont and Florida in connection with projects which are being sponsored in various places for printing lists of these imprints. As a by-product of the various operations 2,192 otherwise unlocated items and approximately 60,000 additional locations were incorporated into the Union Catalog.

With the cooperation of a number of libraries the special union list of the war-year issues of foreign scientific and technical periodicals was kept up. This list is useful not only for the current location of issues, but for any republication program for the purpose of completing the files of various libraries, such as is now in the proposal stage.

During the year the Union Catalog Division conducted searches for 11,609 items, and located 9,039. The remaining 2,570 were circularized among 59 libraries and regional catalogs, resulting in the location of 721 additional titles. Of the remaining, 1,250 were given further circularization in the occasional *Select List of Unlocated Research Books*, of which the eleventh issue was sent out in May.

Binding Operations

Statistics of the operations of binding, repair, map and print mounting, manu-

script restoration, etc., during the past year are presented in tabular form in the Appendix. A comment on the developments of the year is pertinent:—

For many years the cost of the book-binding operation of the Branch Bindery which the Public Printer maintains in the Library buildings was billed to the Library as a consolidated charge for the work performed, and it was therefore not possible to distinguish the cost of the various styles and methods of binding used. This system saved in accounting costs and had therefore been thought desirable; but it did not provide the cost data which stimulates and guides the search for economies. As a first step in improvement in binding routines, therefore, arrangements were made with the Government Printing Office for itemized billing by category of style of binding. When this was in hand a second step was taken—the redrafting of specifications for various classes of binding, and the preparation of criteria by which materials might be assigned to these various classes. In place of three general styles previously used there were elaborated five specific styles as follows: Style A, laced-in full buckram; Style B, cased-in full buckram; Style C, hand or machine sewn quarter-binding; Style D, wire stapled quarter-binding; and Style E, newspaper binding. On February 1, 1946, the use of these styles was introduced into the work, and the application of the criteria for sorting out work into these various classes was shortly thereafter introduced into the practice of the several divisions which prepare and forward material for binding.

This was the status of affairs at the beginning of the last fiscal year. The results have justified the labor. The use of the alternative styles produced an approximate 10 percent lowering in the over-all cost of the five styles. However, in December of last year, as the result of the revision

of the wage scales in the Bindery, these savings were lost and the average cost this past year for materials bound in the full and quarter-binding styles is approximately the same as for the previous year, while the cost of newspaper binding has increased nearly 25 percent. It is obvious that without the efforts just described the average cost would have been much higher. Continued attention, through investigation of methods in use in commercial binderies, has been and will be made to effect economies and to extend the use of the binding appropriation. In all of these matters Mr. Smith, Chief of the Binding Division, and Mr. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections, have been given the most cordial and understanding cooperation of Messrs. Falk and Burke of the Library

Branch of the Government Printing Office and of many officers of the parent establishment.

An important improvement made during the year was the introduction of laminating equipment into the work of the manuscripts repair station. This equipment, which makes use of the Barrows system, involves the neutralization of the destructive chemical conditions within the paper before it is sandwiched, under heat and pressure, between two films of cellulose acetate, reinforced if need be by the gauze-like fibers of sheets of Japanese tissue. This system is believed to mark a great improvement, both in excellence of results and in economy of operation, over the crêpelining procedure previously used.

Chapter V

Administration, Personnel, Finance

Legislation

A DIGEST of the legislation enacted during fiscal year 1947 which specifically affected the Library is inserted in the Appendix. Several of these enactments have been previously mentioned in this Report, including the Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind as amended on August 8, 1946, and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 which affect the Legislative Reference Service.

Records of the House of Representatives

Among the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, was one (Sec. 140b) which directed that all of the noncurrent records of the House of Representatives from the First to the Seventy-sixth Congress be collected and transferred to the National Archives. Many of these records had previously been deposited in the Library under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 642), and of the Resolution No. 403 of the House of Representatives, 61st Congress, 2d Session, March 5, 1910. Accordingly, arrangements were immediately instituted with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and with the Archivist of the United States, looking to the transfer of the collections in the Library's custody. This transfer was completed at noon on October 15, 1946.

The Service

The regulations issued during the year which affected the general service of the Library may be found in the list of General

Orders given in the Appendix. Organizational changes of importance were as follows:

On August 22, 1946, the Folklore Section was established as a part of the Music Division, absorbing the functions of the Archive of American Folk Song. On October 1, 1946, all the Library's activities relating to the blind were brought together under single administrative direction, and on October 16, 1946, this unit was given the designation of the Division for the Blind. On September 16, 1946, the Motion Picture Project was designated as a division. (This Division has since been liquidated under the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948.) On October 22, 1946, certain changes were effected in the Processing Department including the establishment of the Catalog Maintenance Division, the termination of the Cooperative Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, the establishment of three new sections in the Subject Cataloging Division, the sectional reorganization of the Card Division, and the establishment of the position of editor in the Union Catalog Division. The Science and Technology Project was established on June 3, 1947, as a division in the Reference Department to provide special bibliographic and other library services for the Office of Naval Research and on June 11, 1947, the OSRD Project was incorporated into this new unit.

The Office of the Secretary of the Library was reorganized in fiscal 1947 into the following units: Mail and Delivery Section, Records Section, Secretarial Sec-

tion, and Duplicating Section, the latter being transferred from the Supply Office on October 16, 1946. The mail routing work was moved upstairs to form an integral part of the operations of the Secretary's immediate office.

On December 24, 1946, the Guard Division, which had functioned previously as a unit under the Office of the Superintendent of the Library Buildings and Grounds, was established as a separate division of the Administrative Department.

A final organizational change, which, though previously planned, did not go into effect until after the beginning of the present fiscal year yet is nevertheless reflected in the list of the officers of the Library which stands at the beginning of this volume, consisted in the merging of the Acquisitions Department into the Processing Department on August 6, 1947, together with a redistribution of the responsibilities regarding the acquisition of materials for the collections.

Space adjustments during the year included the following: the office of the Photoduplication Service was transferred from the Octagon, in the basement of the Main Building, to the north end of the Newspaper Reference Room in the Annex. The nurse's quarters in the Main Building were shifted from the Attic to the Octagon, and the Attic space was reassigned to meet the requirements of the Division for the Blind, the *United States Quarterly Book List* staff, and the Consultant in Poetry in English. The Aeronautics Division was moved from study rooms on the fifth floor of the Annex to the northeast corner of the third floor of the Annex. The headquarters of the Surplus Books Project were transferred from the third floor of the Annex to the sub-basement of that building to release space for the Science and Technology Project. The Federal Law Section and the State Law Section of the Legislative Reference Service were moved from the south curtain to the northwest curtain, second

floor, of the Main Building. The Advanced Research Section was transferred to study rooms in the Annex. Half of the north reading room in the Annex was partitioned to provide space for the use of investigators who could not be accommodated with study rooms or study tables elsewhere.

Grants-in-Aid

At its meeting on May 22, 1946 the Advisory Committee on Grants-in-Aid for Studies in the History of American Civilization recommended that the remaining \$50,000 in the fund made available to the Library by the Rockefeller Foundation be devoted to the preparation of a series of volumes dealing with civilization in the United States in the twentieth century, each volume to be "historical in approach, and each designed to present a selected and significant aspect of American development with the purpose of tracing the course to our present position and of looking at unsolved problems." Although I readily accepted this proposal, the selection of an editor was not an easy task, and it was not until toward the end of the last fiscal year that Professor Ralph H. Gabriel of Yale University accepted the invitation to serve as editor-in-chief of the series, which is to be known as *The Library of Congress Series in American Civilization*. Yale University has agreed to free Professor Gabriel from his regular duties for the necessary periods of time, and the Rockefeller Foundation has given its approval to the program. The next step is the work of selecting the authors for the individual volumes.

Under the 24 individual grants previously awarded for Studies in the History of American Civilization, 10 studies have been completed or are well on their way to completion. Arrangements have been made by 5 of these authors for the publication of the results of their research on the following subjects: "The Influence of

Science on American Literature from 1775 to 1910, with Special Reference to Newtonianism and Darwinism" by Harry Hayden Clark; "Folktales and Legends of the Old Northwest" by Richard M. Dorson; "The Forest Drama: Parkman as Creator" by Howard Nott Doughty, Jr.; "An Account of American Painting as an Expression of American Civilization" by James Thomas Flexner; and "The Beginnings of a Literary Culture in the Pacific Northwest" by Sidney Warren. Work on 2 studies was terminated by the death of the authors, and the remaining 12 studies are in varying stages of progress. It is expected that most of the work undertaken under the grants will result in publication.

Personnel

During 1947 the number of positions on the Library's rolls was 1,601½, besides certain positions on gift and trust funds, and funds transferred from other agencies. On June 30, 1947, the total staff on all appropriated and other funds numbered 1,724, in addition to 134 employees who were paid part-time or by the hour, and 40 on leave without pay.

The composition of the staff of the Library by administrative unit, the level of employment at various periods of the year, and the operations of the Personnel Office are expressed in statistical terms in tables which are placed in the Appendix. The work of the Personnel Office, like that of many other units of the Library, reached new high levels during the past year. The number of personnel actions, exclusive of terminations, increased by 24 percent; interviews by 35 percent; applications for positions by 93 percent; personnel memoranda announcing vacancies by 58 percent; and job descriptions submitted for classification by 56 percent. It is interesting to note, as a commentary on the quality of the classification work, that 91 percent of the positions affected

were allocated by the Civil Service Commission as recommended. Major accomplishments included the establishment of a control file for all positions under the appropriation Salaries, Library Proper, and this will be extended as soon as possible to cover other appropriations; the placing of retirement records on a current basis for the first time since before the war; the reorganization of the personal history files of individual employees; and the improvement of the pay roll, records, files and correspondence work through combination or division of units. The Employee Relations Section held 2,912 interviews with employees, chiefly on problems of health, housing, finances, education and job relations. A real saving was effected in the handling of efficiency rating appeals. Of 35 appeals all but 2 were settled without formal proceedings through boards of appeal; one grievance case was heard by a board, and 3 other appeals from administrative action were made.

The Library offered seven internships to outstanding graduates of library schools to be effective in fiscal 1948. Four interns were selected and were assigned, respectively, to the Legislative Reference Service, the Processing Department, the Office of the Secretary of the Library, and the Personnel Office.

In the Fourth Administrative Intern Program, conducted by the Civil Service Commission, the Library was represented by Mrs. Ida F. Wilson. Miss Elizabeth Tate and Mr. Logan O. Cowgill participated in the fifth program in the series.

Staff Discussion Groups

Perhaps the most significant development in the Library's personnel program during the past year was the further implementation of the Library's policy of providing the members of the staff generally with opportunity for participation in the management of the Library's affairs. As the result of the recommendation of a

committee assigned to study the matter of staff expression, General Order 1308 was issued on December 5, 1946, organizing the staff of the Library into 92 Staff Discussion Groups, not exceeding 25 members each. Attendance at all meetings is a part of the work assignment of employees. Under the guidance of elected leaders, the discussions are divided into two parts, each allotted thirty minutes. Additional time, not to exceed two hours for each meeting, is permitted in cases of special need. The first half of the session is devoted to topics decided upon by the group itself, the second part to a topic designated by the Librarian, in consultation with the Staff Advisory Committee. This topic then becomes the subject of discussion at the following meeting of the Professional Forum. Background information concerning these matters of Library-wide interest is furnished to employees in advance, and discussion groups are authorized to invite appropriate officers or other members of the staff to participate in their discussions. Beginning on a monthly basis, the meetings were later scheduled once each quarter. Each group is responsible for the preparation of summary reports of each meeting.

The first four meetings were assigned topics dealing with the budget estimates for 1947 as affecting the operations with which members of the individual groups were concerned, the Library's personnel policies and management (two meetings) and the report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee. The discussion of these topics and of topics suggested by the groups themselves resulted in the submission to the Personnel Office of 821 recommendations for changes and improvements in the Library's policies and procedures. Over one-half of these recommendations were accepted, while many others are still under study, and only a few were wholly rejected. The response of the staff has been serious and enthusiastic. An

example of the value of the program is the fact that "job relations" interviews conducted by the Employee Relations Officer have declined by 40 percent since the program was installed.

On May 14, 1947, the new members of the Staff Advisory Committee, elected or appointed to serve for a one-year term, were announced. These were Isaac Goldberg and Charles B. Elam, with Helen Livingston and Mark E. Chapman as alternates, representing the U. P. W. A.; Grace E. May and Mary M. Rock, with Willard Watson and Helen E. Bush as alternates, representing the N. F. F. E.; James A. Severn, Jr., Edward A. Finlayson, Robert S. Bray and Meriam C. Jones, with Edith C. Wise, James A. Lessley, Clinton C. Burke, Jr., and Mary E. Kelso as alternates, representing the non-union members of the staff; while Willard Webb, C. Dake Gull, Robert T. Secrest, and Robert M. Holmes, Jr., with Legare H. Obear, Mildred Portner, Madeline C. Thompson, and Eugene C. Powell, Jr. as alternates, were appointed by the Librarian.

The Professional Forum, composed of all professional members of the staff and those in higher subprofessional, clerical and administrative positions, continued to meet in the Coolidge Auditorium at monthly intervals during the greater part of the year to discuss topics relative to the Library's program of service and control of materials.

Loyalty Investigations

In Executive Order 9835, issued on March 25, 1947, the President prescribed a procedure, to be effective in the agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government, for the conduct of investigations regarding the loyalty of employees of those agencies and for determinations as to action to be taken in cases where evidence of disloyalty might be found.

For the reason that the Executive Order could not extend to the Legislative Branch,

separate action was needed with respect to Library employees. This action was taken in General Order 1319, issued on May 15, 1947, which established a procedure very similar to that of the Executive Order while guaranteeing the right of the individual employee to a fair hearing, and making use, if possible, of the facilities of investigation and of review afforded by the machinery proposed for the Executive Branch, prior to final decision. At the same time, since the Library's estimates for fiscal year 1948 were then awaiting a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a change in the appropriations language was suggested which would make it possible for the Library to transfer funds for loyalty investigations to the appropriate agencies, should no specific appropriation be made to these agencies for this purpose. This change of language was accepted, but the event showed that facilities for investigations did not exist until a specific appropriation was made. It appears that the Library will enjoy the regular facilities of investigation of employee loyalty.

Appointments

A number of important appointments were made during the year. Verner W. Clapp, a member of the Library's staff for more than twenty-five years, was appointed Chief Assistant Librarian on March 5, 1947. Frederick H. Wagman, former Director of the Department of Administrative Services, became Assistant Director for Public Reference Service of the Reference Department on August 26, 1946. John C. L. Andreassen, who joined the staff of the Library on September 16, 1946 as Consultant in Administration, was named Acting Director of the Department of Administrative Services on October 1, 1946, and on January 24, 1947 was confirmed as Director of the Department. Burton W. Adkinson, Assistant Chief of the Maps Division since August 15, 1945,

was appointed Acting Chief of that Division on August 12, 1946, and was confirmed as Chief on October 2, 1947. Miron Burgin, formerly Assistant Chief of the American Republics Division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, was named editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* on September 30, 1946. Julius Davidson, previously head of the administrative planning unit of the Office of Price Administration, was appointed Assistant Director of Administration and Budget Officer on November 19, 1946. Richard S. F. Eells, who joined the Library staff on October 24, 1945 as Fellow in Aviation Literature, was appointed Acting Chief of the Aeronautics Division on July 5, 1946, and was confirmed as Chief of the Division in October 1947. Arthur Fisher, formerly manager of the New England Region, Compliance Department, War Production Board, became Associate Register of Copyrights on August 19, 1946. Mildred Chaffin Portner, formerly business manager for the Professional and Service Division, Work Projects Administration, in Michigan, was appointed Acting Secretary of the Library on October 7, 1946, and Secretary on April 17, 1947. Walter W. Ristow, for two years head of the Geography and Map Section of the New York Office of Military Intelligence, was appointed Assistant Chief of the Maps Division on December 16, 1946. Herbert J. Sanborn, who joined the Library as Consultant in Exhibits on May 13, 1946, became Exhibits Officer on August 19, 1946. John R. Shively, following six years of service with the United States Marine Corps, was designated Chief of the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division on July 15, 1946, in the absence-with-leave of Edwin G. Beal, Jr. Mortimer Taube was promoted on June 3, 1947, from the position as Assistant Director for Operations of the Acquisitions Department, to Chief of the Science and Technology

Project. Paul Vanderbilt, previously with the Office of Military Government, became Acting Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division on December 16, 1946. Alva B. Walker, who became Acting Secretary to the Librarian in January 1947, was appointed Administrative Secretary to the Librarian on May 19, 1947.

In the Legislative Reference Service the expert staff was very considerably strengthened by a number of appointments during the year. John C. Cooper, of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., was appointed on April 1, 1947, as Consultant in Air Transportation. Allan Cunningham, formerly Technical Expert for the Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Objectives Agency, was named Analyst in Engineering and Public Works on February 4, 1947. William Y. Elliott, formerly consultant, House of Representatives' Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, became part-time Consultant in International Relations on May 20, 1947. Fedele F. Fauri, former director of the Michigan State Welfare Commission, was appointed Analyst in Social Welfare on March 19, 1947. Ernest M. Fisher, of Columbia University and of the National Bureau of Economic Research, was designated part-time Consultant in Housing on May 19, 1947. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, formerly executive director of the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission, became Analyst in European Affairs on January 2, 1947. Jack Levin, research assistant and consultant to various Members of Congress, joined the staff as Housing Analyst on September 6, 1946. J. Rolla Mahoney, chairman of the University of Utah Research Committee, was appointed on March 21, 1947 as Senior Specialist in Conservation and the Public Domain. Robert S. Oglebay, formerly attorney, Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure, Office of the Marshal of the

United States Supreme Court, was appointed on February 25, 1947, as Legal Analyst. Walter W. Wilcox, former professor of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, became Senior Specialist in Agriculture on May 19, 1947. Irving Zuckerman, formerly with the War Production Board, was appointed as Legal Analyst on March 11, 1947.

Retirements and Resignations

The retirement on May 31, 1947, of Hazel Bartlett, Principal Cataloger and Deputy Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, constituted a principal loss to the Library in devotion and experience. Miss Bartlett's service with the Library, which commenced in 1911, has left its imprint not only in the high standards of cataloging which she did so much to maintain, but also in the supplement to the *Catalogue of Early Books on Music* which she edited. Other employees who retired during the year were Deborah Burrowes, Marian S. Harris, Carrie J. Hastings, Harry B. Hicks, Clare C. Martin, May H. Pendleton, Anna May Priest, and Jesse W. Wright.

On April 24, 1947, announcement was made of the resignation, to be effective August 31, of Herman H. Henkle, for five years Director of the Processing Department. These five years were marked by vigorous attack upon the complex organizational and policy problems connected with cataloging and other processing activities. Mr. Henkle left to accept the position of Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, a position in which the Library can still continue to command his sympathetic cooperation and advice.

On August 9, 1946, Benjamin A. Custer resigned from his position as Head of the Slavic Cataloging Project, to join the staff of the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Custer came to the Library

on December 11, 1944, with a background of experience as head of the Catalog Department of the University of California at Los Angeles, and made an important contribution to the successful progress of the Project.

Deaths

I am distressed to have to report the deaths, during the past year, of a number of my colleagues among whom were several who held positions of important responsibility or who had achieved distinction in their field of work. Their loss, both to the service and in a personal sense, is deeply felt. They were as follows: Edgar F. Rogers, Special Assistant to the Librarian, January 18, 1947; William L. Friend, Jr., Chief of the British Law Section of the Law Library, June 1, 1947; Charles S. Chisholm, Filer in Charge of the Public Catalog, November 1, 1946; Clarice R. Kaufman, a member of the staff of the Subject Cataloging Division, October 11, 1946; and Percy E. Bradshaw, Peter A. Brazinski and Harry V. Tait, all members of the Guard Force, on October 25, 1946, March 21, 1947, and September 29, 1946, respectively.

Several former members of the staff died in retirement. Allen R. Boyd, who from 1899 to 1936 was in succession Secretary to the Librarian, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, died on March 30, 1947. Richard Crosby DeWolf, a member of the staff of the Copyright Office for most of the period from 1907 to 1945 and Acting Register of Copyrights for the last two years of his service, died on March 8, 1947. Alice S. Griswold, whose 42 years of uninterrupted service in the Catalog Division ended only with her retirement in 1939, died in March 1947. Alice Reed Johnston, who served in the Main Reading Rooms from 1905 to 1934 died on January 24, 1947. Harry M. Gerhart, formerly Lieutenant of the Guard, who retired in 1946, died en route to the West Coast.

Meritorious Services

It is impossible, within the limitations of this Report, to name all of those members of the staff whose outstanding services are deserving of commendation. Throughout the Library the standards of service have been maintained by the personal devotion to duty of many individual employees. I am very grateful for their loyalty.

Specific acknowledgment, by within-grade increases for superior accomplishment, was made during the year to three members of the staff: to William L. Friend, Jr., whose subsequent death has just been mentioned, for the preparation of the work, *Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies*; to Rae Korson, for outstanding work as acting chief and as assistant to the chief of the Folklore Section; and to Frances M. McDaniel, who proposed and helped to install improved procedures for the proofreading of catalog cards.

Among members of the staff whom I would like to mention particularly are Marietta Daniels, whose intelligence and energy contributed greatly to the success of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas; Ernest S. Griffith, who, in addition to his heavy duties, caused the Library to be the first of the Federal agencies to meet or exceed its quota in the Community Chest Campaign, and Xenophon P. Smith, who achieved the same result in the Red Cross drive; Nelson R. Burr, who was responsible for the historical work in the preparation of the State exhibits and the publication of the catalogs of these exhibits; Vincent L. Eaton, who, upon his return from the war, prepared with signal accuracy and rapidity a number of difficult reports; and Kathrine O. Murra, for her work in bibliographical compilation for the use of the President's Board on Scientific Research.

Willard Webb and Alpheus L. Walter of the Stack and Reader Division are to be

commended for their accomplishments in meeting a considerably heavier workload and a very trying schedule with a small staff. Commendation is also due to Mary V. Slaughter of the Subject Cataloging Division, who organized the work of transferring the sheet shelflist to card form; to Donald C. Allen and other members of the filing staff of the Catalog Maintenance Division, for their high accomplishment during the year; to Maude Davis and Ardala Moore of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, who shouldered unusual assignments during the absence of other members of the staff; to Roy H. Spillers of the Card Division, who undertook a successful drive on delinquent accounts, and to James L. Walker and Charles N. Hallock of the same Division, who contributed largely to increased production of the last year.

I wish, too, to mention particularly the work of Henry V. Besso, who undertook a task of acknowledged difficulty and exacting deadlines for the completion of the Guides to the legal materials and official publications of the Latin American countries, and brought it to a successful conclusion. Mildred Loudon of the Rare Books Division and Faustine Dennis of the Microfilm Reading Room continued their valiant and valuable campaigns of maintaining record-control of the contents of those extensive and difficult collections. John I. Meehan, by personal efforts, made it possible for the Tabulating Office to meet all schedules, though with a 38 per cent increase in work.

Finally, I should be remiss if I did not acknowledge the indebtedness which the Institution owes to several members of the staff, whom I have asked to assume unusual burdens of responsibility: Francis X. Dwyer as Acting Law Librarian and John W. Cronin and Mortimer Taube as temporarily in charge of the Acquisitions Department.

Finance

Statements of the Library's financial condition, itemized by individual appropriation or fund, may be found in the Appendix. These statements may be summarized as follows.

A gross total of \$8,536,228 was available to the Library for obligation during the year. Of this sum \$6,538,567 was appropriated directly to the Library by Congress, \$674,511 was transferred from appropriations of other agencies, \$704,525 (including receipts from sale of photoduplicates and recordings) derived from gifts or grants of one kind or another, and \$618,625 was available for obligation from the previous fiscal year.

Obligations incurred during the year amounted to \$7,757,782, leaving an unobligated balance of \$778,446, of which \$621,829 is available for obligation during 1948; and \$156,617 lapsed for obligation purposes.

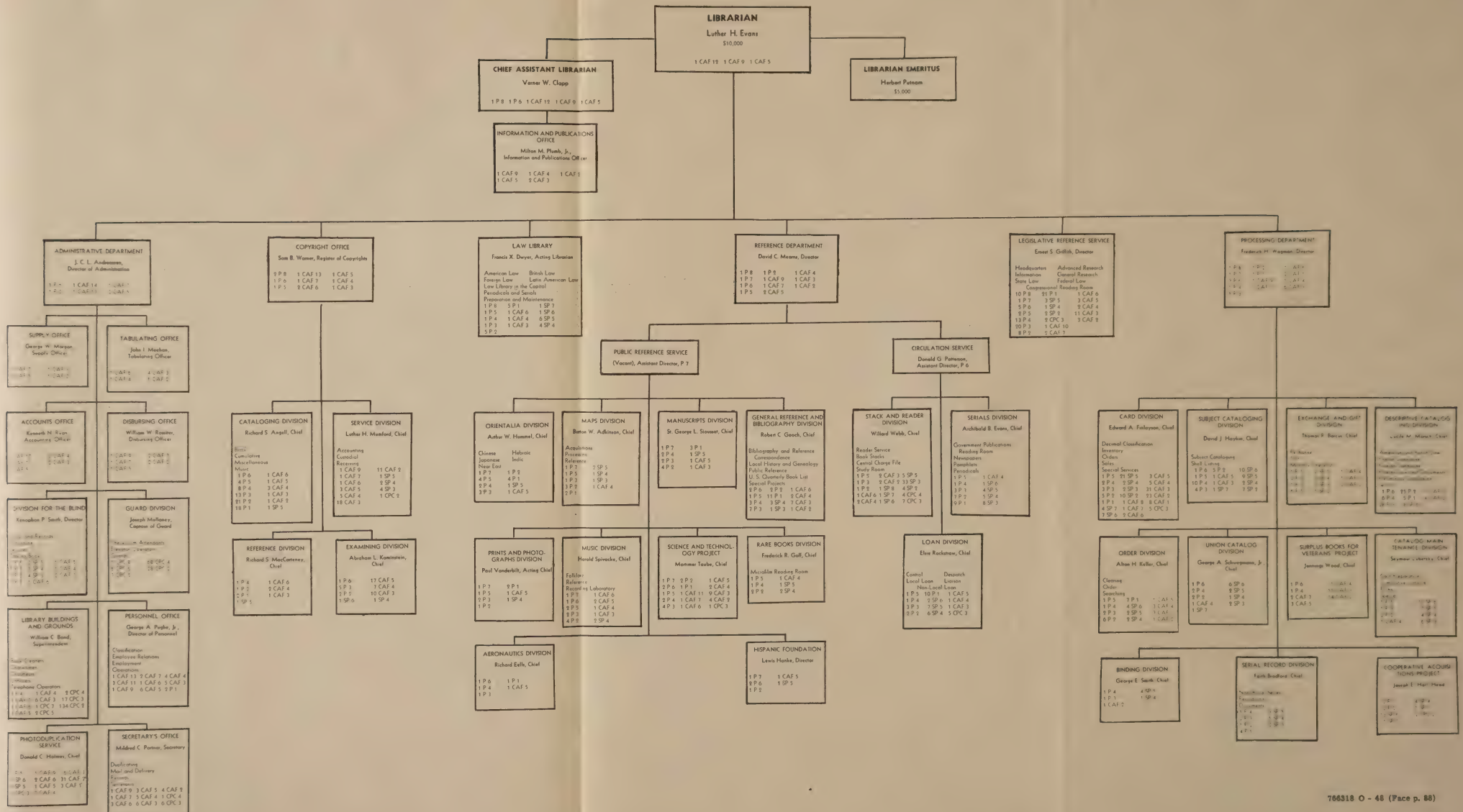
The \$621,829 remaining available for obligation during 1948 includes \$143,254 for the purchase of books and other library material under the appropriation title "Increase of the Library of Congress, General, 1947 and 1948"; \$48,293 for the purchase of law books under the appropriation title "Increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library, 1947 and 1948"; \$4,197 by transfer from the Department of State for the operation of the American Music Loan Library Project; \$25,062 by transfer from the Office of Scientific Research and Development for receiving, sorting, cataloging, classifying and distributing the technical reports of its contractors; \$12,000 from the War Department and \$102,477 from the Navy Department remaining unobligated out of the transfers mentioned below; and \$286,576 in trust accounts.

Gifts for immediate expenditure received during the year included \$6,000 from the Air Power League (now the National Air

CHART OF ORGANIZATION AND STAFF OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

October 31, 1947

(Excluding Fellows and Consultants, Honorary and Otherwise, Not Paid From Appropriated Funds)



Council) for a series of lectures on various aspects of aviation; \$1,000 from the American Council of Learned Societies to defray expenses of travel to England, France, and Italy in connection with microfilming projects; \$659.85 from the American Library Association for making a study of its international activities; \$1,000 from an anonymous donor for the Thomas Mann lecture at the Library of Congress on April 29, 1947; from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, \$3,925 for concerts held under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation; \$8,825 from the Joint Committee on Documents of the American Library Association and of the Association of Research Libraries for the Documents Expediting Project; \$500 through a bequest of Richard Loeb for the purchase of material on American government; \$600 from the Middle East Institute for the preparation of a bibliography on the Middle East; \$60 from the Pacific Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, towards the publication of a bibliography on southeast Asia; from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, \$4,900 for musical concerts and \$20,000 for the purchase of music manuscripts from the Stonborough Collection. There were received from libraries, universities and other institutions additional sums amounting to \$169,158 toward the expenses of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project.

No new endowments were received by the Trust Fund Board during the year. However, there was deposited in the Permanent Loan Account an amount of \$290,500, the Library's share of the proceeds from the sale, mentioned in my last Annual Report, of the property at 16th and I Streets N. W., which was given in 1938 by Miss Annie-May Hegeman in memory of her stepfather, the late Henry Kirke Porter, and of which the proceeds were to be divided between the Library of Congress and the Smith-

sonian Institution to found in each place a "Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund." An additional \$2,588 from Mrs. Whittall was also added to the principal of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.

Income from the holdings of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board amounted to \$91,962. The Permanent Loan Account in the Treasury amounted at the end of the year to \$1,907,994—an increase over the previous year of \$400,847. The income for the year was \$74,988 as compared with \$56,345 for the previous year. The Investment Account at the end of the year was valued at \$133,671—the income for the year being \$16,974.³ The total endowment held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was thus \$2,041,665.

Of the \$674,511 transferred to the Library during the year from other government agencies, \$145,694 was from the Department of State for projects in connection with the program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics; \$400,817 from the Veterans' Administration for distributing surplus textbooks for the use of veterans pursuing educational or training courses; \$12,000 from the War Department for bibliographic work for the Joint Research and Development Board; and \$116,000 from the Navy Department for bibliographic and library services on behalf of the Office of Naval Research.

During the year there was deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts \$613,021 from the sale of card indexes, \$434,816 from copyright fees, and \$13,212 from other sources: a total of \$1,061,049.

During the year the Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund received \$308,576, and incurred obligations amounting to

³ Includes \$9,600 in the Huntington Fund, the principal of which is not held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

\$278,203. Assets at the end of the year amounted to \$65,991, not including accounts receivable in the amount of \$28,000 and equipment and supplies on hand. The receipts of the Revolving Fund of the Recording Laboratory during the year amounted to \$31,520, and obligations incurred amounted to \$26,482. The capital of the fund at the end of the year amounted to \$5,470. This does not include accounts receivable in the amount of \$10,854 and equipment and supplies on

hand. Statements of the operations of these units appear in the Appendix.

During the year the Disbursing Officer of the Library issued 5,946 U. S. Savings Bonds, having a maturity value of \$242,025. As of June 30, 1947 there were 545 employees participating in the pay roll deduction plan for the purchase of bonds, or 35 percent of the total number of employees. The proportion of the gross pay roll invested in these bonds amounted to 3.9 percent.

THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

SIR: The Copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Continuing Increase in Business

It was anticipated that the experience of the Copyright Office with respect to the amount of business transacted during and after the second World War might duplicate the pattern of World War I. This has occurred. During both wars the number of registrations fell off markedly, only to rise rapidly to new high totals at their conclusion. For fiscal year 1946 I reported a total of 202,144 registrations—10 percent more numerous than in any single previous year. For fiscal year 1947 I have a similar report to make: registrations totaled 230,215—representing a further increase of 14 percent over the year immediately preceding.

There were corresponding increases in receipts and earnings. Gross receipts totaled \$471,119.41—an increase of 16 percent; and of this amount \$442,626.10 was credited during the year as fees earned for registrations and other services.

The principal increases of registrations occurred in the categories of domestic books, pamphlets, musical compositions, periodicals and newspapers, and commercial prints and labels. Because of continued paper shortages, and disturbed conditions abroad, it is believed that both domestic and foreign registrations of books and pamphlets have not yet reached their normal peacetime volume.

Materials deposited in accordance with provisions of the Copyright Act numbered

354,856 pieces, an increase of 49,807, or 16 percent over the total of 305,049 received in fiscal year 1946. Of these, 205,827 were transferred to the collections of the Library. Copies of motion pictures received during the year, totaling 3,884, were returned to the claimants after examination under the arrangement entitling the Library at a subsequent date to claim one copy for its collections. Deposits in advance of publication, effected under an arrangement with American book publishers to expedite the issuance of catalog cards, increased from 1,091 to 1,345 during the year.

Adjustments to Increase in Business

At the beginning of the past fiscal year there were arrears of work in some phases of the operations of the Office nearly as high as 50,000 titles. These arrearages were reduced more than a third during the year, in spite of the 16 percent increase in deposits. The reduction has been accomplished in several ways—through improvements in the organizational structure of the Office, through revision of procedures and forms, and through the continued training and recruitment of the staff to handle these changed procedures.

In my last Annual Report I described the organizational changes being effected to render the operations of the Copyright Office more efficient, and to take advantage of certain opportunities for the elimination of duplicative work as between the Office and other units of the Library. These changes have now been completed and the present grouping of the various units of the Office into four divisions of

Service, Examining, Reference and Cataloging permits more efficient supervision of the varied activities, simplification of routines and procedures, and improved service to the public.

Particularly in the Cataloging Division a strenuous effort has been made to fill the positions needed to handle the various language and form problems presented by the copyright deposits, to fill out the plan of organization, and to devise procedures for accelerating the work. This Division has four sections; two are assigned to the handling of books and music; a third treats eleven classes of miscellaneous materials such as motion pictures, advertisements, maps, etc., in three units; and the fourth is responsible for the preparation of cumulative catalogs. The Division as a whole is responsible for cataloging the copyright deposits and for the preparation and issuance of the published catalogs of the Office. Its procedures must be adjusted, if duplication of work is to be avoided, to those of several divisions in the Library. Much progress has been made in this direction. The Division participated in the preparation of preliminary rules for the cataloging of maps, motion pictures, prints and photographs. New rules for descriptive cataloging of Library materials were reviewed, and their use was initiated. The form of catalog entries for all classifications was simplified. During the past year this Division cataloged 186,538 items, involving the preparation of 1,084,533 cards. Techniques were developed with a view to producing, in one operation, duplicate copies of catalog cards as well as copy for production of the annual catalog by the photo-offset method. On October 14, 1946, the Office began to supply copy for the Library's printed catalog cards, and by the end of the fiscal year it prepared 7,280 such entries. As a part of this work it made 11,270 preliminary entries, corrected 3,340 other entries, and supplied 19,884 entries in briefer style of which

15,005 were for music, 3,039 for maps and the remainder for pamphlets.

Further economies were realized by reducing the number of forms in use and by extending the use of the combined application-certificate form. This form eliminates a separate copying operation in the issuance of a certificate, with a resulting improvement in speed and accuracy. Ten of these forms have replaced twenty-six forms previously in use, and additional improved forms are in process of preparation.

The Catalog of Copyright Entries

The Copyright Office is required by law to print at periodic intervals a catalog of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes. Hitherto it has been the practice of the Office to issue catalogs for each class of entries in monthly issues with an annual index. The increase in the number of registrations and the increased cost of printing have compelled revision of this practice during the past year in favor of the issuance of a single annual volume with an index for each class of entries. Before the close of the fiscal year catalogs for all classes of registrations for the calendar year 1946, with the exception of periodicals, had been sent to the Government Printing Office. Due to the rising costs of printing it may be necessary to withhold from annual publication catalogs of certain of the categories which are least in demand. Meanwhile studies are being given to methods by which the costs of publication can be reduced, and publication itself rendered more effective. Also in view of the fact that the present printing funds will not permit the continuance of the issue of monthly catalogs with annual indexes as in the past, the Office is arranging to offer its cards for registrations in music, as well as cards in certain other classes, to those interested in their current receipt on a cooperative basis.

Legal Aspects

The rules and regulations of the Copyright Office, last published on October 1, 1941 under the title *Code of Federal Regulations of the Copyright Office* have been under study during the year with a view to the early issuance of a much needed revision. This review has necessitated the study of numerous legal questions, such as the form and position of the copyright notice in the case of published motion pictures, the factors which determine a book to be of foreign origin, and the question whether unpublished maps and other unpublished material may be registered.

One of these questions, whether the editing of music creates copyrightable material, which has led to considerable correspondence over the years with applicants for registration, was the subject of an extensive study by Mr. Louis C. Smith, senior attorney, who has concluded that such material should be registered. Copies of his recommendation, in the form of a brief, have been submitted to interested attorneys and publishers for comment before a final decision is made concerning the desirability of revoking the present regulation preventing copyright registration of edited music.

A new *Bulletin of Decisions of United States Courts Involving Copyright* during the years 1944-45 and part of 1946 was compiled during the year and sent to the Government Printing Office.

A number of legal cases affecting the work of the Office were decided during the year. In one of these (*Brown Instrument Co. v. Warner*, 161 F. (2d) 910, App. D. C., 1947) the court upheld the action of the Register of Copyrights in refusing registration to temperature and pressure recording charts on the ground that these were merely blank forms. In another (*Universal Pictures v. Harold Lloyd*, 73 U. S. P. Q. 317, C. C. A. 9, 1947) the court held that the rule of the Copyright Office regarding

motion pictures as dramatic compositions does not govern Section 1 (d) of the Copyright Act, but Section 5 which sets up a classification system for convenience of registration. In still another (*Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., Inc. v. Jerry Vogel Music Co.*, 161 F. (2d) 406, C. C. A. 2, 1946) the court held that the words and music of a musical composition are not separable for copyright purposes; that the composer and lyricist are joint authors, either of which "had the statutory privilege of renewal, and, if he did renew, he did so for both." The court also held that a deposit of the work in the twenty-seventh year of the copyright term was valid.

Legislation

The only completed legislation of the year was the enactment of the codification of present copyright law as Title 17 of the United States Code, when the bill H. R. 2083 was approved by the President on July 30, 1947 and became Public Law 281. This act codifies the existing law without substantive change other than a new arrangement and renumbering of the sections. The Copyright Office was given the opportunity to review and approve its adoption.

A number of bills received attention during the year. H. R. 2860 (a bill to provide protection for textile fabrics and designs) was reported favorably on July 19, 1947 by the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights of the House Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1270, a bill to provide copyright protection for acoustic recordings, was adversely reported on July 18, 1947. The same Subcommittee also gave extensive consideration to H. R. 1269, a bill declaring all music played on coin operated machines subject to public performance for profit under Section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act. H. R. 4186, passed by the House on July 25, 1947, prohibiting the unauthorized use of the official seal and name of the United

Nations, permits any valid and subsisting trademark or copyright in that name or its abbreviation or emblem to continue for the remaining period, but not to be renewed.

In the closing days of the first session of the Eightieth Congress, in accordance with the recommendations of the House Appropriations Committee, H. R. 4052 was introduced—a bill to authorize increases in the fees for copyright registration, charges for searches, and the price of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. No action has as yet been taken on this bill.

International Copyright

Problems of international copyright are closely related to the broader subject of international exchange of intellectual and artistic works, and it is obvious, therefore, that sound solutions of international copyright problems may be an important factor in better international understanding and the maintenance of peace; while failure to establish good international copyright relations may be an important factor in the opposite direction. The settlements marking the end of World War II have reopened many earlier copyright arrangements. The present world situation makes desirable the reconsideration of the international copyright policy of the United States and its relationship to the copyright policies of other countries. Such consideration must take into account not only the importance of promoting international understanding and principles underlying the domestic copyright legislation of other countries and the conventions and treaties to which they are parties, but also the basic principles underlying the copyright policy and constitutional and statutory provisions of the United States. The basic principle of the United States copyright policy, namely promotion of the public interest, together with definiteness in determination of individual property rights compatible with maximum freedom

in the interchange of intellectual and artistic works, should not be abandoned or modified without careful consideration. In many details, the United States copyright law and administrative procedure can undoubtedly be improved to the advantage of all interests concerned with copyright, but judged by results in their broadest aspect, basic United States copyright law and policy may well bear favorable comparison with any other copyright systems.

On July 17, 1947, the Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific and Artistic Works, which was signed by the delegates to the Inter-American Conference of Experts on Copyright at the Pan American Union on June 1–22, 1946, was presented by President Truman to the Senate of the United States with a favorable recommendation for ratification.

On November 4, 1946, also, the President submitted to the Senate a proposed Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with China, providing that nationals of the United States shall be afforded the same copyright treatment as afforded by China to its nationals. This protection does not extend to translations. A similar copyright clause has been proposed in a treaty between the United States and Italy. The President, by proclamation, has extended indefinitely the time for securing *ad interim* copyright and renewal of copyright by nationals and citizens of France and New Zealand. The proclamation for France was dated March 27, 1947, and for New Zealand, April 24, 1947.

The Brussels meeting, called by the International Copyright Union at Berne for consideration of the modification of the Rome Convention of June 2, 1928, was originally scheduled before the war. It was later set for the fall of 1947, but has again been postponed pending the signing of peace treaties and settlements. The

United States has indicated its intention to be represented at the Brussels conference, but has recommended for the present the postponement of the meeting.

Meanwhile also, the treaties of peace with Hungary and Italy have raised questions as to the possibility of continuance, under existing law and conditions in those countries, of previous copyright arrangements. A review is required to determine whether current judicial decisions and administration afford the protection to United States authors and copyright owners contemplated by former Section 8 of the Copyright Law of the United

States, now Section 9 of Title 17 of the United States Code. Similar questions have been raised by copyright decisions in the Netherlands. Any analysis of the copyright law of the USSR must also give consideration to the practical effect of the administrative, financial, and industrial controls exercised over the materials and subject matter with which copyrights are concerned, with particular consideration to the matter of translations.

I append the usual tables showing the state of the copyright business and the work of the Office.

REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1943 TO 1947, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	9, 903	7, 679	6, 962	7, 585	8, 658
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	34, 940	30, 554	27, 936	27, 683	27, 558
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 400	5, 504	4, 856	4, 730	3, 568
	Total	49, 243	43, 737	39, 754	39, 998	39, 784
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language . . .	3, 970	3, 513	111	82	156
B	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	712	610	679	602	517
	Total	53, 925	47, 860	40, 544	40, 682	40, 457
C	Periodicals (numbers)	58, 340	48, 289	45, 763	44, 364	42, 995
D	Lectures, sermons, addresses	972	1, 129	1, 177	1, 126	629
E	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions . .	6, 456	5, 356	4, 714	4, 875	3, 687
F	Musical compositions	68, 709	63, 367	57, 835	52, 087	48, 348
G	Maps	1, 779	1, 304	857	494	737
H	Works of art, models, or designs	4, 044	3, 094	1, 821	1, 743	1, 649
I	Reproductions of works of art	540	317	186	173	221
J	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	2, 147	1, 777	1, 554	1, 957	1, 911
KK	Photographs	1, 838	1, 752	1, 258	1, 270	1, 042
K	Commercial prints and labels	9, 674	7, 975	7, 403	5, 953	5, 385
L	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6, 506	5, 384	2, 634	2, 426	2, 317
M	Motion picture photoplays	666	774	615	604	693
RR	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 418	1, 250	1, 120	1, 268	1, 074
R	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	21	33	30	44	20
	Renewals of all other classes	13, 180	12, 483	11, 337	10, 203	9, 630
	Total	230, 215	202, 144	178, 848	169, 269	160, 789

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1943 TO 1947, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	19, 806	15, 358	13, 924	15, 170	17, 316
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	69, 880	61, 108	55, 872	55, 366	55, 116
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 410	5, 504	4, 878	4, 746	3, 568
	Total	94, 096	81, 970	74, 674	75, 282	76, 000
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 970	3, 660	113	82	156
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	713	610	655	602	517
	Total	98, 779	86, 240	75, 442	75, 966	76, 673
B	Periodicals	116, 680	96, 578	91, 526	88, 736	85, 990
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.	972	1, 129	1, 177	1, 126	629
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	7, 056	5, 877	5, 182	5, 278	4, 190
E	Musical compositions	79, 428	72, 824	67, 173	61, 060	57, 343
F	Maps	3, 526	2, 558	1, 709	977	1, 462
G	Works of art, models, or designs	5, 454	3, 938	2, 392	2, 419	2, 277
H	Reproductions of works of art	1, 064	596	341	319	393
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	3, 014	2, 375	2, 017	2, 514	2, 698
J	Photographs	2, 982	2, 605	1, 953	1, 893	1, 655
KK & K	} Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations	31, 848	26, 344	19, 780	16, 508	15, 329
L						
M	Motion picture photoplays	1, 312	1, 545	1, 228	1, 208	1, 386
	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 741	2, 440	2, 172	2, 334	2, 098
	Total	354, 856	305, 049	272, 092	260, 338	252, 123

GROSS RECEIPTS, ETC., SINCE JULY 1, 1897

Since July 1, 1897, the date of organization of the Copyright Office, the total registrations have been 7,017,762 and the total receipts for fees \$9,382,737.70. The figures, year by year, appear in the following table:

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR 50 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,441
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19.....	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21.....	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22.....	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23.....	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24.....	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25.....	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26.....	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
1926-27.....	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	
1927-28.....	201,054.49	195,167.65	193,914	9,914	
1928-29.....	322,135.82	308,993.80	161,959		31,955
1929-30.....	336,980.75	327,629.90	172,792	10,833	
1930-31.....	312,865.41	309,414.30	164,642		8,150
1931-32.....	284,719.20	280,964.90	151,735		12,907
1932-33.....	254,754.69	250,995.30	137,424		14,311
1933-34.....	258,829.53	251,591.50	139,047	1,623	
1934-35.....	269,348.81	259,881.70	142,031	2,984	
1935-36.....	293,149.82	285,206.90	156,962	14,931	
1936-37.....	295,313.24	280,541.40	154,424		2,538
1937-38.....	326,326.67	298,799.60	166,248	11,824	
1938-39.....	330,466.37	306,764.40	173,135	6,887	
1939-40.....	341,061.35	320,082.90	176,997	3,862	
1940-41.....	347,125.35	347,430.60	180,647	3,650	
1941-42.....	376,906.63	351,158.10	182,232	1,585	
1942-43.....	324,300.99	306,836.70	160,789		21,443
1943-44.....	333,270.24	319,466.30	169,269	8,480	
1944-45.....	367,402.04	338,812.90	178,848	9,579	
1945-46.....	405,740.58	379,738.00	202,144	23,296	
1946-47.....	471,119.41	442,626.10	230,215	28,071	
Total.....	9,808,313.66	9,382,737.70	7,017,762		

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Balance on hand July 1, 1946.....		\$94,725.71
Gross receipts July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.....		471,119.41
Total to be accounted for.....		<u>565,845.12</u>
Refunded.....	\$23,866.63	
Checks returned unpaid.....	201.29	
Deposited as earned fees.....	434,816.20	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1947:		
Fees earned in June 1947 but not deposited until July 1947..	\$37,123.10	
Unfinished business balance.....	15,001.62	
Deposit accounts balance.....	54,836.28	
	<u>106,961.00</u>	
		<u>565,845.12</u>
<i>Fees Received</i>		
Registrations for prints and labels.....	9,674 at \$6.00	\$58,044.00
Registrations for published works.....	141,065 at \$2.00	282,130.00
Registrations for published photographs without certificates.....	608 at \$1.00	608.00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	65,667 at \$1.00	65,667.00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels.....	21 at \$6.00	126.00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes.....	13,180 at \$1.00	13,180.00
Total number of registrations.....	230,215	
Fees for registrations.....		419,755.00
Fees for recording 5,252 assignments.....	\$15,000.00	
Fees for indexing 19,181 transfers of proprietorship.....	1,918.10	
Fees for certified documents.....	1,843.00	
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	633.00	
Fees for searches made at \$1 per hour of time consumed.....	3,477.00	
		<u>22,871.10</u>
		442,626.10

Respectfully submitted.

SAM BASS WARNER,
Register of Copyrights.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 August 25, 1947.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee

MARCH 12, 1947.

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Library of Congress Planning Committee, which you appointed last autumn, submits herewith its report for presentation to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library. The preparation of this report completes the assignment of the Committee, but it should be made clear that its members stand ready to answer any questions put to them and to assist the Joint Committee in any way possible in connection with the report.

The Planning Committee, in accordance with your request, has addressed itself to the whole problem of the future of the Library of Congress. This has been done in a spirit of free inquiry. Every important issue has been pursued wherever it might lead, regardless of established policies or points of view of agencies or institutions whose interests might be involved in the findings. The Committee has been convinced that you and your colleagues at the Library of Congress desire a direct, fresh, and unprejudiced examination of the future role of the Library, and your staff has given its support in this spirit. The same fine cooperation has come from representatives of agencies and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, with whom the Committee has taken counsel or from whom it has requested specific information.

As a result, the Committee has been able in a relatively short time to arrive at its conclusions and to make recommendations concerning the role the Library of Congress should play in the affairs of the nation. The role has been important in the past, but it should be even more important in the future. The Committee has tested tentative drafts of its recommendations by having them discussed in meetings of a considerable number of library and scholarly associations. These discussions have been helpful in bringing out the views of a group much broader than the Committee itself. We are glad to report that the consideration given the recommendations by these groups of librarians and scholars has been followed by practically unanimous support of the Committee's proposals.

Respectfully submitted.

KEYES D. METCALF, *Chairman.*
HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON.
EDWARD U. CONDON.
DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN.
WALDO G. LELAND.
WILMARTH S. LEWIS.
CARL MCFARLAND.
KATHRYN MIER.
LESSING J. ROSENWALD.
RALPH R. SHAW.
WALTER L. WRIGHT, JR.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Introduction

This Committee was appointed by the Librarian of Congress to consider what should be the functions of the Library, and to prepare a report on them to be submitted to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library. The report is presented herewith and, if it is approved in this or in a revised form, the Committee hopes that it will serve as a basis for a Charter for the Library of Congress which will provide the legislative authorization required for the present and proposed activities of the Library.

The Committee has studied carefully the collections and services of the Library and is impressed with what the Library has done and can do for the nation. The Committee is convinced that the actual status of the Library as a National Library should be officially recognized in its name and that it should be designated "The Library of Congress, the National Library of the United States of America."

The Committee believes that the library needs of the Congress and of the other agencies of the Federal Government and of the country at large will be served by further strengthening this institution, and it recommends that the Library undertake additional duties and services, which, as presently constituted, it can neither undertake nor perform, but which are properly the functions of the National Library.

The purpose of a national library is to make the world's accumulation of useful knowledge available for national needs. As the National Library of the United States, the Library of Congress should develop its general resources to a point beyond those in any other library, make its collections known and available to the people of the United States, and supplement the collections and encourage the work of other libraries in the United States. At present the Library is not able to carry on any of these functions satisfactorily. Its collections in many areas are too limited; there are serious arrearages in cataloging and making available material already at hand; and the service of the collections is inadequate in many fields.

The Committee believes that a turning point in the history of the Library of Congress has been reached. If the Library fails to provide the services outlined in this report, the Committee believes that it will be necessary to build elsewhere in the Government and throughout the

nation the services which it is recommended that the Library of Congress should provide, and that these services, because of their lack of centralization and of connection with the greatest collection of books and other materials in the nation, will be less satisfactory and more expensive than if they were provided by the Library of Congress. The Committee believes that the nation will find it difficult, if not impossible, to discharge important responsibilities to its citizens and to the world unless the Federal Government is prepared to set up the kinds of library services which are proposed, and the Committee sincerely hopes that the recommendations here presented will be given the most careful consideration by the Congress.

The report does not attempt to consider the administrative organization or routines of the Library of Congress, and it does not deal directly with budget questions. It has been reduced to the briefest terms. In it the Committee recommends action along three lines as follows:

I. The Committee recommends that the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library ask the Congress to:

A. Recognize by Resolution that the Library of Congress is in fact the National Library of the United States, and that, whenever its name appears in print on official publications or on its own letterhead, it be stated as "The Library of Congress, the National Library of the United States of America".

B. Recognize the Army Medical Library and the Library of the Department of Agriculture as Libraries giving National Service in a Special Field.

C. Recognize the responsibility of the Librarian of Congress to provide other Federal Agencies with materials that those agencies do not need for frequent use and do not have in their own collections.

D. Establish a council, committee or other organization to coordinate the activities of the Federal libraries. This organization should be empowered, when it believes it to be in the national interest, to propose to the Congress recognition of other libraries in addition to the Army Medical and the Department of Agriculture Libraries as Libraries giving National Service in a Special Field, and it should consider as one of its objectives such coordination among the Federal libraries in Washington as will best provide the several Fed-

eral agencies with the library materials and services needed to carry on their work efficiently, economically, and without unnecessary duplication.

E. Authorize the Librarian of Congress to establish a National Library Advisory Council to aid him in his relations with research libraries of the nation and to help in his efforts to avoid unnecessary duplication of the expensive library services to scholarship that are handicapping the national library program.

II. The Committee recommends that the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library direct the Librarian of Congress to

A. Take the lead in establishing a National Manuscript Council made up of representatives of national, regional, and local historical organizations and agencies, whose duty it will be to advise as to the preservation and distribution of manuscript material.

B. Explore with such officers as the Archivist of the United States and the Director of the National Gallery the possibility of transferring from the Library of Congress holdings, which it acquired in the past, but would not acquire today because there are other Federal institutions that are more appropriate custodians for the material.

III. The Committee recommends that the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library recognize this report, after it has made such revisions in it as it deems proper, as a basis for a Charter for the Library of Congress, which will provide the legislative authorization required for present and proposed activities of the Library.

In addition to these recommendations, the report provides answers to the three following questions:

I. What should be the relationship between the Library of Congress and the Congress, and between it and the other Federal libraries, and what services should it provide for the Congress, the other Federal libraries, and the employees of Federal agencies?

II. What should be the relationship between the Library of Congress and non-Federal libraries, and what services should it provide for those libraries and for individuals who are not Federal employees?

III. What materials should the Library of Congress acquire in order to maintain the relationships and to provide the services proposed for it?

These questions are considered in detail in the following pages. In approaching them, the Committee has tried to avoid preconceived notions and to deal with each on its own merits. It has tried to find and state the course of action which in

the long run should prove most advantageous to the citizens of the United States. The report unavoidably brings in other Federal libraries. It does this without any desire on the part of the Committee to go into matters outside its province, simply because all Federal libraries, including the Library of Congress, are, and should be, mutually interdependent, and plans for the Library of Congress cannot be made satisfactorily without considering the whole Federal library situation.

The Committee goes on record emphatically that the Library of Congress should not attempt to collect inclusively except in those fields for which it has special responsibility. It believes that, while the Library should have good working and reference collections in practically all fields of knowledge, there are subjects where inclusive coverage by other Federal libraries or by a non-governmental institution is more fitting and will prove more fruitful, and its recommendations are made with the belief that the Library's basic tasks are to care for the needs of the Congress, and to supplement and stimulate other libraries in Washington and throughout the United States, not to replace or absorb them.

The Name of the Library of Congress

The Committee has been urged to recommend that the name of the Library of Congress be changed to "The National Library" on the ground that, while it is the Library of Congress, it is also the National Library. Those making this proposal state that the general public does not understand the present position of the Library as a National Library and that the institution will never be seen in its proper perspective until the name is changed. The Committee does not accept this point of view and recommends that the Library continue to be called the Library of Congress, but that, to make clear that it is the National Library, a qualifying subtitle be added whenever the name appears in print on official publications or on its own letterhead and it be stated as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The National Library of the United States of America

And the Committee further recommends that the Joint Committee on the Library ask the Congress to recognize by resolution that the Library of Congress is, in fact, the National Library of the United States.

I. *What Should be the Relationship Between the Library of Congress, and Between It and the Other Federal*

Libraries, and What Service Should It Provide for the Congress, the Other Federal Libraries, and the Employees of Federal Agencies?

Federal libraries other than the Library of Congress fall into two general categories. The first and most common of these will be termed in this report Agency Libraries. An Agency Library includes primarily material in fairly steady use by the staff of the agency which it serves. In many agencies whose functions include research, it will also include important research material. Its collections and services should be maintained at a high level. Its control and its content should be determined by the agency itself. Agency libraries may, and inevitably will, grow up in considerable numbers and, in the interest of efficient use of staff time, practically every government agency should have one or more of them to serve its own day-by-day staff and official needs. It is only when these agency libraries include considerable amounts of materials that are used infrequently that unnecessary duplication and expense begin to creep in.

The second type of Federal library is one which has a comprehensive collection in a special field, and gives national service in that field. The Army Medical Library and the Library of the Department of Agriculture fall into this group, and it is recommended that they be officially recognized by the Congress as Libraries giving National Service in a Special Field. Provision should be made for the recognition of other libraries which give national service in a special field, and a proposal for procedure in such cases is made later in this report.

The Library of Congress, the National Library of the United States, is far more than an Agency Library or a collection in a special field. It includes, necessarily, tremendous quantities of little-used material which it is in the national interest to have available in some government library when it is called for. Its collections should cover more or less comprehensively all fields of knowledge except those covered by the libraries that have been recognized as giving National Service in a Special Field.

While the National Archives (which by law is the depository of the records of governmental agencies not in current use, and which is also a major research agency of the government) and the National Gallery of Art (with its great collections of paintings, prints, sculptures, and other forms of art) cannot be considered primarily as libraries, the services which these institutions give in their fields might be said to correspond to that given by the Library of Congress in the

library field. It should be understood that in this report all recommendations and provisions recognize the functions of the National Archives and the National Gallery, and do not include duplication of their facilities.

All Federal libraries are mutually interdependent, and all government agencies should be able to rely in large measure upon the Library of Congress and the libraries giving national service in special fields, for the material that they require only occasionally. The extent to which the Library of Congress collections and services are developed determines the extent to which other agencies can rely upon that Library, and thus determines in large measure the extent to which the collections and services in the Agency Libraries must be developed.

It is in the public interest that the United States have a strong national library system with the Library of Congress as its cornerstone, a system so designed as to make available to government agencies material needed for their varied work. It is therefore recommended that it be the responsibility of the Librarian of Congress to provide other Federal agencies with the material that those agencies do not need for frequent use and do not have in their own collections. And in order to provide the most satisfactory library service for all government needs, it is recommended that the Congress establish a council, committee or other organization to coordinate the activities of the Federal libraries. Official recognition of the Army Medical and the Department of Agriculture Libraries as collections giving National Service in a Special Field has already been recommended, and it is suggested that this organization be empowered to propose to the Congress similar recognition of additional libraries at any time when it decides that this is in the national interest. It is further recommended that it consider as one of its objectives such coordination among the Federal libraries in Washington as will best provide the several Federal agencies with the library materials and services needed to carry on their work efficiently, economically, and without unnecessary duplication.

As a part of the Federal library system, the Library of Congress should serve the Congress and the other Federal libraries and agencies and their employees as follows:

1. The Library of Congress should undertake for Members of Congress any and all library services, including reference, research, and other types of service involving use of the Library's collections, which are required by Members in the performance of their official duties. There should be no exceptions to this rule. Only a lack

of means to provide the necessary space, collections, and skilled staff would justify a failure on the Library's part to meet such demands.

2. The Library of Congress should provide upon request, reference and lending service for Government Agencies. It should furnish the agencies with study rooms, access to the Library's collections, and in special cases should assemble material for their use; but the Library should provide research service and compile for other agencies extensive bibliographies only when the interest in the subject is widespread; when the work has been specifically authorized and financed by the Library's own appropriations; or when the arrangements specified in the next paragraph prevail.

3. The Library of Congress, since it is better prepared to perform extensive bibliographical and reference service and other cooperative library activities than other agencies of the Government, should make use of the authority granted by Section 601 of the Economy Act (47 Stat. 417) to accept transfers of funds which will enable it to undertake extensive bibliographical and reference projects on behalf of other agencies when such projects will result in greater efficiency and economy of effort.

II. *What Should Be "the Relationship Between the Library of Congress and Non-Federal Libraries, and What Services Should It Provide for Those Libraries and for Individuals Who Are Not Federal Employees?"*

The Library of Congress, as the National Library and the largest and most nearly complete of all the libraries in the United States, should supplement the other libraries in the country, should take a leading part in cooperative movements among libraries, and should thereby help to bring about satisfactory nationwide library service to research workers and other seekers for information.

The Library of Congress should take as its share of the national library program the following services for non-Federal libraries and for individuals who are not Federal employees.

1. A clearing house service through which will be made available a record of the publications at the disposal of American libraries. This should include printed catalogues showing the holdings of the Library of Congress; a card distribution service by which copies of the catalogue cards for books in the Library of Congress may be made available for use by other libraries in their catalogues at cost; the printing at regular intervals of as complete a list as possible of publications currently published in the United States; the maintenance at government expense of the most complete possible union catalogue of holdings in

American research libraries, with free service of information from the catalogue; a general information service in regard to the authors, titles, and subjects of books that are found in the Library or are recorded in books that are in the Library of Congress.

The collecting and service of books about books should be a special responsibility of the Library of Congress as the National Library, and the Library bears the responsibility of leadership in the attempt to solve the difficult problems that arise in connection with the recording and making available of printed publications of all kinds.

2. Reference service to other libraries. This should be available to any library for material not as readily found elsewhere, after local holdings have been investigated and found inadequate. The Library of Congress should accept special responsibility for reference service in subjects relating to the United States, and should seek to have on its staff competent scholars in this broad field.

3. Interlibrary loan service. This should be encouraged if the material is not available as readily elsewhere. Since the Library of Congress is the largest of the country's libraries, this service will become very extensive. Material that should not be lent because of its value and rarity, or because it may be called for by the Congress or other government agencies or for general reference service, should be made available by photoduplication at cost.

4. Service to individuals. In addition to the service to libraries described above, the Library of Congress should provide service to individuals. All persons above the age of sixteen may use the Library's collections in its reading rooms. Reference service should be provided for them. Investigators, whose work is in the public or scholarly interest, should be provided with individual study rooms or desks to the extent of the facilities available. Reference service by mail and telephone should be provided also within reason whenever possible.

5. Extension service to State and small local libraries. The Library of Congress should help to provide the tools of scholarship through local libraries in order to supplement local resources, but it is not practicable for it to furnish direct service throughout the country to the average citizen, although there is a wide range of library service needed by the general public, especially by the thirty-five million people who do not have access at present to any public library. It should, however, participate in nationwide efforts to stimulate the improvement and development of local library service, particularly in the field of

reference and research, and the great resources of the Library should be made available to the citizens of the country through State and local libraries and in cooperation with other appropriate Government agencies.

6. Special services made possible by Act of Congress empowering the Library to accept gifts from private individuals or non-governmental organizations for the purpose of undertaking useful library projects.

7. A general library service for the blind, performed on a national basis, in recognition of the Federal Government's responsibility for service to the blind, as acknowledged by the enactment of the Pratt-Smoot Bill in 1931.

8. An exhibition program. The Library of Congress has an obligation to the people of the United States to display for their benefit the treasures contained in its collections, which reflect our national history and the development of our civilization. It also has an obligation to participate by exhibits in the commemoration of important historical events or personages. Its program of travelling exhibits should be so extended as to bring the record of the American past to the people of the United States through available facilities.

9. A publication program. The Library of Congress should carry on a publication program including information about the organization, services and collections of the Library; digests, indexes, and abstracts of State and Federal legislation for the needs of Congress and Government Agencies; lists and indexes prepared from the Library's collections in response to requests from Members of Congress, Agencies of the Federal Government, or public institutions, or initiated by the Library itself when the availability of the work is in the interest of the nation or the scholarly community; studies concerned with matters of current public interest; reproduction of important materials, particularly those dealing with the American record; and photoduplication service providing photocopies of material in its collections to Members of Congress and, upon a fee basis, to the public. The distribution of these publications should follow the regular government practice for such publications.

To help the Library perform these services satisfactorily, the Committee recommends the establishment of a National Library Advisory Council to aid the Librarian of Congress in his relations with the research libraries of the Nation and particularly in his efforts to avoid unnecessary duplication of the costly library services to scholarship that are handicapping the national library program.

III. *What Material Should the Library of Congress Acquire in Order to Maintain Properly the Relationships and to Provide the Services Proposed for it:*

A. The Library of Congress should provide service, first for the Congress, second for the agencies of the Federal Government, and third for non-Governmental libraries and private citizens. To perform these services, it will require a carefully planned acquisition program which should be part of a national acquisition program for all libraries in the United States.

B. The security of the United States requires that Government agencies concerned with foreign affairs and intelligence activities have at their disposal all published materials which may be required in case of emergency. The national plan for acquisition should therefore bring into the libraries of the United States, in such a way as to make them available for Government use and research work, at least two copies of all material of value in connection with national security. One of the copies should be in the National Library in Washington, or in one of the libraries giving National Service in a Special Field, and the other should be outside of Washington, preferably in a non-Federal library, if security permits.

C. The national plan for acquisition should bring into the country at least one copy of all currently published material of interest for research in all fields.

With the above in mind, the Library of Congress should

1. Acquire all the material that it needs in order to provide the best possible service to the Congress, and to supplement the service given to Federal Agencies by other Federal libraries in Washington and elsewhere.

2. Acquire at least one copy of all material of importance in connection with national security, except in the fields of agriculture and medicine (where there should be a copy in the Department of Agriculture Library or the Army Medical Library) and in such other fields as are covered by other libraries which may be recognized later as giving National Service in a Special Field.

3. Acquire as complete a collection as possible of publications originating in the United States and of all material of interest in connection with the history of the United States, its government and law, its civilization, and its citizens and their activities.

4. Do its share—and its share should be larger than that of any other library—in the acquisition of at least one copy, to be available somewhere in the country, of all the material of interest to research workers. This material should be divided

by subjects and the Library of Congress should accept responsibility for inclusive acquisition in certain subjects as its share in completing the national coverage.

5. Continue to collect extensively in the following fields where it has already taken responsibility for research collections, either by law or by practice approved by Congress:

(a) Public documents. Through law and treaty, the Library receives foreign public documents in exchange for American public documents, and thereby has a responsibility for the collection of this material.

(b) Legal material. The Library of Congress should continue to acquire legal material of all kinds from all over the world and should build up a comprehensive collection.

(c) Publications of Academies and Learned Societies. Through the Act of 1866 which transferred to the Library of Congress the Library of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library receives publications, particularly those of Academies and Learned Societies, which come from all over the world in exchange for the publications of the Smithsonian Institution. The Library has the responsibility for continuing these collections and making them available to the public.

(d) Books about books. In order to give the bibliographical service which is a special responsibility of the Library of Congress, it should continue to acquire bibliographical material of all kinds on as inclusive a basis as is practicable.

(e) Music. Since music is an integral part of the culture of any people, and the Library of Congress already has in its possession the greatest collection of music to be found in any library in the world, and since the Music Division is the beneficiary of, and operates endowments and special funds for the development and use of the Music Collection, it should continue in its efforts to build up in its Music Division a comprehensive collection of American music and a representative collection of music from all parts of the world to meet the needs of scholars and of the public.

(f) Audio-visual material. Following the practice already recognized by the Congress, the Library of Congress should continue to acquire collections of motion pictures, photographs, phonograph records, and radio recordings.

(g) Maps. Since the Library of Congress has the largest collection of maps in the United States which is generally available, it should continue to develop its map collection as the national research collection in this important field.

(h) Prints. Since the Library of Congress already has a very large collection of illustrated books, and since historical prints form an im-

portant part of the records of all countries, the Library of Congress should continue its policy of collecting historical prints and prints made for book illustrations.

(i) Rare Books. The Committee is convinced that the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States, should possess, as do other outstanding national libraries, a great collection of those books—often grouped under the term “rare books”—which form the landmarks and monuments of the advances of human learning and culture. It should be particularly rich in books which reflect the history and civilization of the American people.

The Congress has demonstrated its determination to provide the Library of Congress with a great national collection of rare and important books through its special appropriations for the purchase of the Jefferson Library in 1815, of the Peter Force Collection of Americana in 1867, and of the Vollbehr Collection of fifteenth century books (including a copy of the Gutenberg Bible) in 1930. Private American citizens by the hundred have also contributed to the building up of the national collection of rare books.

The Committee consequently recommends that the Library continue to develop its collection of books of this character, subject to the limitation that it should not attempt to acquire costly material merely because it is rare, or to duplicate unnecessarily the holdings of other American libraries.

6. The Librarian of Congress should arrange for the establishment of a national research library and a specialized staff for the field of science and technology as part of the Library of Congress. With the increased importance of scientific and technological research in modern life, the literature in this field has become very extensive and difficult of organization and access. There are in Washington many fine collections covering special parts of this field, but there is at present no comprehensive science and technology library belonging or accessible to the Federal Government. It is of great importance to the security of the United States and to research workers that there should exist in Washington an outstanding and coordinated collection of science and technology which would include material from every part of the world, and would cover all branches of science and technology broadly interpreted, with the exception of medicine which should continue to be the responsibility of the Army Medical Library, and agriculture, which is the responsibility of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, and such other branches of science and technology as may be assigned to Libraries giving National

Service in a Special Field in accordance with procedures described above.

7. The Library of Congress should collect historical, literary, and scientific manuscripts of national interest, including those of men and organizations that have contributed to the government, the institutions, and the life of the American people as a whole. It should take special responsibility for the acquisition, by transcript or photographic reproduction, of materials in manuscript collections or archives of foreign countries which relate to the origins and the building up of the United States. It should cooperate with other depositories of manuscript collections throughout the country, to the end that manuscripts of local interest may be placed in the depositories where they will be most useful, and it is recommended that the Librarian of Congress take the lead in establishing a National Manuscript Council made up of representatives of national, regional, and local historical organizations and agencies, whose duty it will be to advise as to the preservation and disposition of manuscript material.

There are a number of holdings of the Library of Congress which were placed there because at the time of their acquisition by the Library of Congress the Federal institution for the deposit and service of this type of material had not yet been established. It is recommended that the Librarian of Congress explore with such officers as the Archivist of the United States and the Director of the National Gallery of Art, the possibility of transferring archival material, prints in which the interest is primarily occasioned by their artistic value, and perhaps other holdings to the appropriate agency, and that, where necessary, appropriate legislation be recommended.

In connection with this acquisition program and with the Library's service to Federal and non-Governmental libraries, the Librarian of Congress should be encouraged to build up the quality of the Library's staff unceasingly. Men and women of the highest scholarly attainments must be in charge of the Library's collections, otherwise the material cannot be efficiently utilized.

Appendix II. Proposal for a National Bibliography and Bibliographical Control

In the Library of Congress, we have been talking among ourselves for a long time about bibliographical controls. We haven't always called it that, or even bibliographical planning, a term which we used in connection with setting up a specific project for investigation. This project has been envisaged in several different ways. As a possible future staff appointment, it was described in terms of need for an energetic and imaginative person to develop and coordinate the bibliographical services rendered by the Library to the other libraries of the nation, through card distribution, through the union catalog, through bibliographical and reference service, and through interlibrary loans, to plan an expanded service program for the Library as a whole and supervise its execution. As something more preliminary, it has been discussed in terms of someone who would travel and talk to librarians and others throughout the country, exploring the achievements already reached and the plans in mind, with a view to gaining an adequate measurement of professional thinking as well as details of actual accomplishment. In still other preparatory terms, we have thought of collecting data on what has already been written on the integration of bibliographical controls, with special reference to specific plans so that they can be compared, and compiling lists of individuals, committees, and organizations known to be working, not necessarily on individual bibliographies but rather on the coordination of all bibliographical effort. So far, our findings are that there is little unanimity of opinion, and no one who has given the matter any close observation or well-informed reflection will find this surprising.

There are two kinds of intensive activities stirring. There is impassioned urging that the mastery of recorded knowledge be considered as of such enormous importance as to underlie the future of peace, the future of research, and the future of practically every activity of mankind, and theoretical promising that this mastery will achieve through records the same accuracy of communication from mind to mind that conversation, the telephone, and the mails have already given us. The other kind of activity conjures up particular projects: to list periodicals according to their principal subject content, to establish uniform codes for citing the abbreviated titles of periodicals, to issue a union bibliography of publications in the field of international relations, to

present a uniform code for cataloguing books printed in Hebrew, to microcopy for preservation newspapers printed upon perishable paper, and so on almost *ad infinitum*. Those who hope for world accord and concerted action along the entire front of the struggle for control of recorded knowledge retire almost inevitably, in the end, behind a pious hope for a change in human nature, for the imposition of legal regulations, for spontaneous cooling of some of the hottest arguments known to the learned world, or possibly for the help of a super-electronic mechanical aid to thinking. The protagonists of limited, isolated schemes fare much better, and the great progress that has been made is due precisely to their unremitting, intensive energy in independent creative effort. Their trouble is mainly lack of funds. Most of these projects are expensive, and the amount of readily available money is insufficient to finance them all, so that competition inevitably prevails over rational selection.

With the announcement of UNESCO, many saw on the horizon, a kind of international Rockefeller Foundation which, to those who come first with the most appealing arguments, might be an ideal solution, but such hopefuls have often read the UNESCO documents without sufficient breadth of interpretation or possibly without sufficient care. UNESCO, like every other intelligent effort, is attempting to make known to one party what other parties are doing, to serve as a medium for the comparison of projects, in the hope that independent action all over the world, with the addition of an improved knowledge of similar efforts elsewhere, may become a little more effective, and that eventually there may develop a kind of common denominator, an expressed and well-understood point of departure.

The specific projects which yield the most valuable results are those which bear within them a common denominator, some part of a universal approach to the difficulties of bibliography as a whole. Our problem is "to find the comprehensive pattern which will satisfy the needs of all significant groups," that is, to depend upon a variety of projects to produce final results, but to provide a uniform base of raw material, or preliminary listing and sorting upon which the specialized projects may draw. We at the Library look closely at our costly and time-consuming operations to see whether the base for further refinement which we hope for is really being

established. Our large staff of descriptive cataloguers costs a great deal of money, and we have so far acted on the assumption that their efforts were essential and the expense inevitable. The Union Catalog has been a great enterprise, but it has not yet literally solved the problem of locating in some American library at least one copy of every important research book, for this it cannot do until it is literally complete, and until the gaps which it reveals have been filled in. Our public catalog, made so carefully, still does not simply and unerringly reveal the true complete content of the Library, including periodical literature, on any topic, but continues to answer questions with riddles.

We have become concerned about bibliographical planning in connection with great projects outside the Library. The *Bibliographic Index*, concerning the development and value of which there is a certain difference of opinion, is apparently now limited to material which can be inspected for assignment of subject headings in New York City, and yet this is the only tool of its kind. A survey has revealed 243 indexing and abstracting services, and for all of this intensive effort there is still widespread complaint that the periodical literature of the world is irregularly and incompletely covered. Demands are made upon us either for a complete subject bibliography or for selective reduction of the mass of potential material, and we are again and again faced with the choice between a laborious committee-approved bibliographical compilation or an answer, perhaps to an important inquiry, that so far as we know there is really no adequate tool available. This sort of thing happens all over the world, and it is only in certain fields where special interests have poured vast sums of money into reference media, as chemists or the legal profession or, for instance, the nickel industry have done, that any really satisfactory degree of control has been achieved. We look to these and other specific accomplishments, however, for a kind of guidance which stirs our imagination and both technically and ideologically may point the way. We have a great measure of bibliographical control. We have trade lists and national lists, a constant stream of bibliographies, and bibliographies of bibliographies. We have, if you will exempt the details, a pretty widely accepted system of recording bibliographical items, of cataloguing, and of citation. In some slow but sure way it has become the almost universal practice to provide books with title pages for identification, and to gather books together into libraries. We have come a long way. But we have a long way to go, and we wonder whether we are going about it as effectively as we might if all the facts were known.

One phase of our discussion at the Library reached an important turning point at our decision to issue the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*, the details of which have been given in the announcement issues of the Processing Department's *Cataloguing Service* bulletins for last November and December. A review published in the *Library Journal* last May 15 says:

"It seems only reasonable to term the new publication one of the major forward steps in centralized cataloguing in the United States since the inauguration of printed card sales near the turn of the century . . . Methods of bibliographic description can now be standardized and simplified. Those who dream of printed book catalogs replacing cards in future libraries now have a new tool with which to experiment, while the goal of complete centralized description and location of the bibliographic resources of the nation can now be measurably nearer."

We would never have taken a step of this sort without the careful consideration with which many of you have come in contact and without the conviction that we were on the right track. So far, professional opinion has supported our confidence.

By definition, the *Cumulative Catalog* reproduces, so as to provide an additional means of distribution, the cards originally produced for cataloguing purposes within the Library. Certain modifications, in fact, in the design and mechanical handling of cards have directly resulted from the method of producing the *Cumulative Catalog*. Taken altogether, card-production is bibliographically probably the Library's most important enterprise, and the one which has had the greatest effect upon the practices of other libraries. There are still innumerable questions of detail to be settled, and every thoughtful and technically skilled cataloguer engages in differences of opinion with the Processing Department. Yet we can point to a group of techniques and an embodiment of plans which may be said not only to have worked, within the scale originally contemplated, but to have survived enormous expansion in scope. The making of cards, moreover, is the operation which technical librarianship has carried to the greatest refinement, and consequently, is the point upon which the greatest intensity of discussion in relation to the importance of the detail involved can be aroused. However, excepting for the various services such as the *Engineering Index* which issue their material in card form, most card production has been conceived in terms of the needs of individual library catalogs. While a number of international codes have been proposed for adoption, it seems to us that insufficient thought has been given to card production as the first step in inter-

national bibliographical control, the raw material upon which subsequent operations rest. So our discussion has often started on the issue of how far the card-producing activity of the Library should be carried and whether it is possible to achieve an expanded coverage with cards made according to present standards. Our thinking ahead leads us to base our plans on existing accomplishments.

We should not limit our thinking ahead to the original intention of producing high-standard card catalogs for our own use and giving other libraries a chance to benefit by the work. It has already become more than that. A great many bibliographical projects are based upon a review of proof sheets issued during the production of cards. Fundamentally a card is a one-item bibliography, the original record, the point where all other bibliographical operations begin, for even lists are usually made from slips or rudimentary cards. In one way or another we have become responsible for a supply of bibliographical raw material, and, to the considerations of accuracy, reasonable consistency, professional workmanship and availability, we must now add that of complete coverage. We must consider whether uniform card-production covering the entire national output of recorded knowledge, from a certain year onward, does not underlie all major projects for selection, analysis and bibliographical control? In this concept, cards are not intended solely for catalog purposes, but also, because they can be manipulated, for sorting for bibliographical purposes. To what extent is bibliography handicapped by the fact that for the United States there is no complete listing of the entire mass of raw description in a form which can be physically broken down as a starting point for particular projects? The most obvious answer is that coverage of this sort for one nation's output even if it could be achieved, is not going to give us subject coverage, which does not follow national lines. But just as selective lists of subject references must be based on complete lists from which the unnecessary matter is discarded, so the complete subject lists must be based on more inclusive lists of production, probably in national units.

I am intentionally discussing card production before book-form national bibliography because of our conception of a national bibliography not only as a list of bibliographical items published but also as a list of descriptive cards introduced into the bibliographical machinery and available. Direct production of a book-form catalog, while it might have typographical advantages, seems to us less of an accomplishment than one operation which produces both cards for sorting and books for distribution, checking and reference. After

exhaustive inquiry and experimentation, the Processing Department evolved the method of reproducing the cards in book form by photo-offset which we now feel has such promise.

Should the fact that we cannot hope to produce descriptive cards for the whole world's yearly output delay us in trying to provide the basic inventory for the United States, if that much is within our power? The national unit is a very logical unit, and one which practically every planner has used.

Herbert Putnam, writing on the future of the Library of Congress in Mrs. Danton's *The Library of Tomorrow*, published in 1939, calls attention to the 6,000 regular purchasers of the cards prepared by the Library and goes on to say that the "fulness and scholarly accuracy of the entries on these cards requires so much labor that the output cannot begin to keep pace with incoming material. Ideally, this service should constitute a central cataloguing bureau for the entire country but, actually, it falls far short of doing so. To achieve this ideal a larger staff of cataloguers is needed as well as a larger appropriation for printing and distribution of the cards and for the acquisition of books." Great improvements have since been made in the degree to which cataloguing keeps pace with incoming material, particularly with the inception of cataloguing by the Copyright Office, and various phases of the cooperative cataloguing program have extended the scope. John Shaw Billings, in his presidential address to the American Library Association in 1902, spoke as follows:

"I think it well, however, to remind you of your duties to this your National Library, and especially that the librarian of every city, town or village in the country should make it his or her business to see that one copy of every local, non-copyrighted imprint, including all municipal reports and documents, all reports of local institutions, and all addresses, accounts of ceremonies, etc., which are not copyrighted and do not come into the booktrade, is promptly sent to our National Library."

The current tendency is not to propose that all of the needed cataloguing work should be done at one place because of the great difficulty of physically assembling it, but rather to suggest that librarians must "see to it that the cataloguing and bibliographical work is done by the whole library community and by others engaged in the similar work of placing important facts under current fingertip control."

In the first place, can we accept the thesis that it is desirable that a specific group of libraries should, taken together, acquire the entire United

States output year by year, and that their cataloguing efforts taken together would thus produce cards for the entire national output, which, if gathered together and published in annual volumes with cumulations, would constitute a desirable system of national bibliography?

In the words of the recommendation of the Library of Congress Planning Committee, the Library is urged, as part of its leadership in co-operative movements, and as part of its share of the national library program on behalf of non-Federal libraries and of individuals who are not Federal employees, to undertake "... the printing at regular intervals of as complete a list as possible of publications currently published in the U. S. . . ."

The Conference on International Cultural, Educational and Scientific Exchanges, held at Princeton, N. J., on November 26, 1946, recommended that:

"... UNESCO and other suitable agencies and groups, governmental and non-governmental, encourage national governments, national library associations, and other agencies in every country to see to it that there is published for each country a current national bibliography, which will include in an author arrangement under broad subjects, in one or more sections or parts, the following types of material, listed in the order of importance:

- "a. Books and pamphlets in the book trade.
- "b. Government documents at all levels.
- "c. Non-government periodicals.
- "d. Newspapers; and, if possible:
- "e. Miscellaneous publications.
- "f. Motion pictures, including news reels, documentaries, instructional films, and photo-plays.

"We believe there is a place and need for both selective and comprehensive national bibliographies, but because of their fundamental importance we recommend that priority be given to effecting arrangements for securing bibliographies of the comprehensive type.

"It is recommended that the Library of Congress should formulate and present to ALA, ARL, SLA, and other library associations in this country, for their comment and criticism, plans for editing and publishing a complete current national bibliography of the United States, involving as may be necessary the coordination of existing efforts in this field, such as the catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, *Cumulative Book Index*, *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, and other sources, and looking to the coverage of fields not now covered, such as municipal documents, house organs, etc."

Subsequent action, following up the Princeton recommendations, taken at an informal meeting held in the Library of Congress on January 22, 1947, resulted in a commitment that the Library would present a plan for a national bibliography at the San Francisco convention of the American Library Association.

The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas which has just been meeting at the Library of Congress included in the recommendations of its Committee on Education for Librarianship "that steps be taken to organize as soon as possible the bibliographical patrimony of each country in accordance with the latest requirements of library science and utilizing appropriate practices and techniques;" and in the recommendations of its Committee on Bibliography that "in view of the circumstance that repeated recommendations of international organizations concerning the desirability of publishing national bibliographies have not been heeded except in a few countries . . . , national libraries or bibliographical institutions be charged with the duty of bringing to fruition the compilation and publication of national bibliographies of their respective countries, where such work is not already being realized either commercially or by government agencies."

The recommendation of the Princeton Conference does not clearly state that this plan must necessarily involve a single publication or a new one, and it implies nothing one way or another on the effect which a full national bibliography would have on lists now current which would be duplicated in part. All of the existing lists have a distinct function to fulfill, and the Library proposal to expand its card-producing facilities and its *Cumulative Catalog* to a point of all-inclusiveness seems to us in no way to interfere with any of the existing publication programs of more restricted scope and perhaps greater usefulness. If our inquiry were directed at the publication of the national bibliography alone, we might well explore the question whether the *Cumulative Book Index*, the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, the *Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents* with other standard lists, taken altogether, constitute an approach to national bibliography, and that all that is needed is a supplement which would list publications not included in any other list. But the established major lists are themselves parts of a pyramidal structure from which the apex is lacking. There are other more partial lists of publications of particular agencies of the Government, from which the entries are repeated in the Superintendent of Documents' inclusive list. Last March the Congressional Joint Committee on

Printing approved a resolution eliminating the biennial catalog of Government publications, on the theory that the essential purposes could be accomplished by the monthly list and annual index. The Superintendent of Documents also issues selective lists, such as the 46-page *One hundred selected books now available . . .* published in 1946. And there is no list which literally covers the entire output of the Federal Government, including material, often of great value, processed independently by the various agencies. The New Hampshire State Library, the Maine State Library, and the Universities of North Carolina, Arkansas and Florida are issuing lists of material for their respective states. The California State Library covers bibliographically the publications of California municipalities, and the municipal reference library in Chicago has likewise undertaken a local bibliographical function. Jerome Wilcox' *Manual on the use of state publications* and the lists on state documents published every other year in *Special Libraries* are but two of the items in what is already a fairly complex bibliography on the listing and availability of our national output. We have not yet actually tried to make a list of current bibliographies which, taken altogether, would indicate everything issued in the United States, and this should be a part of a fully developed attack on the problem, but that list would be sufficiently long to show that literally complete national bibliography involves more than a few convenient reference tools. Moreover, as already suggested, the approach to complete national bibliography through use of a number of existing lists takes no account of the desirability of producing at the same time the same information in card form for a variety of subsequent bibliographical projects; whereas an approach which takes the *Cumulative Catalog* of the Library of Congress as a base would cover such a provision.

Our tentative plan, then, of developing the *Cumulative Catalog* into a national bibliography is in line with the recommendation of the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography held in Rome in 1929, which, at its fourth session on international projects, "notes the need of an adequate national bibliography and recommends that each country publish its national bibliography in such form that cards for the entries may be filed for reference." So far as our plans have been worked out theoretically, this involves two steps:

(a) To expand the card-producing facilities of the Library to cover more and eventually all the United States material and more and eventually all kinds of material, and

(b) To divide the annual and, if decided upon, five-year issues of the book-form

Cumulative Catalog into two parts, the first limited to United States imprints of the previous year and the second to contain all other entries, that is, foreign and earlier U.S. imprints.

While books, pamphlets, and periodicals are still the major concern of libraries and still the unquestioned leading media of recorded communication, libraries generally, and particularly the Library of Congress, are gradually giving increased attention to non-book forms such as maps, some of which are already listed in the *Cumulative Catalog*, motion pictures, as noted in the Princeton recommendations, sound recordings, in which we have an important development, and music, for which our Copyright Division now prepares individual cards for some 14,500 published items a year. If the function of a national bibliography is, among other things, to serve not only as a medium for verification in cataloguing books but as a checklist of all material which conveys knowledge or information or reaction of any sort, should we not logically break completely the barrier between published print for reading and other forms of communication, and draw the line only at publication, validity and continuity? I use this word "continuity" in order to exclude photographs and other single images, sounds, or words, but include any series of such elements which involves a sequence in time. Adequate discussion of this line of demarcation, or attempt to define publication, validity, or magnitude of time element, while probably necessary at some stage, had best be avoided here, as it would certainly lead too far afield into academic minutiae, and the definition, in the end, would doubtless have to rest upon flexible conventions. But we have already gone far enough in this direction to recognize films, phonograph records, commercial advertising matter of many kinds, diagrammatic material, radio programs, anything, in fact, regardless of form or medium, as contributions to knowledge and records of our time which, on an equal footing with publications in the usual sense, deserve bibliographical recording to assure their availability and use. On this tentative assumption, we shall use the words "publication" or "material" or "current U. S. output" in this wide sense in the remaining passages of this paper. If cards are to be issued at the Library of Congress for all of this material made available in the United States, does this necessarily mean that the material must itself come into the Library? And if it does not, can we satisfactorily undertake the production of cards based on copy contributed, without seeing the material itself? The first reaction is likely to be a strong negative,

but in view of the amount of confident bibliographical transcription which is constantly and successfully carried on, we wonder whether this distrust of all but first-hand inspection is wholly justified, and the issue is of such crucial importance that we think it deserves the most careful exploration before this prospect is rejected. Might it be practical for the Library to produce, in expansion of its present cooperative cataloguing arrangement, two kinds of cards:

(a) Cards of the same fullness as at present, continuing present policies, for material added to the Library or, to the relatively slight degree that current U. S. publications are involved, for material covered by copy sent in for cooperative cataloguing by other libraries under the present agreements, and

(b) Cards which can be distinguished from category (a) in some way, without subject headings, without classification, and without unverifiable added entries and descriptive detail, to be distributed in a different way and at a different rate, for books known to the Library only from lists available or contributed by cooperating local and special libraries, but still made as well as possible.

Obviously the theory advanced here is that coverage is, for the total bibliographical problem, more important than perfectionism, that raw material for further bibliographical refinement at the evaluation stage should be turned out rapidly and cheaply, and that total omission, assuming our conception of an all-inclusive national bibliography, is worse than the omission of, or even error in, descriptive detail. Our precautionary measure is that unverified cards should not be confused with final cards. The greater danger is that insuperable difficulties might be met in working out a system for non-duplication of effort. It is in this connection that cataloguing at the source, since there is likely to be but one source and many points of distribution, at the moment of issue, by collaboration between the publisher and the library profession, may, in the long run, not prove so impractical as has been assumed. The libraries which would undertake to supply copy would be those which, taken all together, cover the whole output of the United States and are sufficiently convinced of the importance of the larger bibliographical issue to contribute in this way to the general good, just as the national library might contribute by printing cards for books which it never receives. The alternative would be to add everything to the Library of Congress, a possibility which seems to us now as the less realistic of the two.

Another phase of the problem is whether the

Library of Congress Card Division could reasonably be expected to stock such a cumulation of cards, or whether there is some promise in experiments recently conducted by the Processing Division to hold and stock the transparencies from which cards in lesser demand can be printed photographically on order. This would apply particularly to cards for the non-book materials and lesser publications based on cooperative copy. It seems to us reasonable to stock cards on which average demand may be anticipated as at present, but to print a lesser quantity of the additional cards proposed, and hold a master transparency against the possibility of further photographic reprinting if demand requires. But the complete output would be available to regular subscribers both as cards and as proof sheets, for the expanded national part of the *Cumulative Catalog* and potentially available for a promising innovation in bibliographical sorting over and above the needs of our own subject cataloguing.

There has been talk of providing behind the scenes a variety of bibliographical files in part for the use of the compilers of bibliographies who might use them personally, but more importantly as a source of high speed photographic reproductions of subject sections of the catalog, an operation which cannot well be performed by withdrawal of cards from the public or other permanent catalogs. Sorting for this purpose might go further than the filing of cards in classified order according to their assigned shelf numbers or alphabetically by their assigned subject headings. There might be classifications by geographical areas covered (as distinguished from alphabetical place names), by chronological periods covered, by materials or things, by concepts or ideas, and by the activities of man, all designed to bring together scattered subject headings in a different arrangement, all in addition to the traditional classification by fields of knowledge, and all following upon experiments in classification carried on by many organizations concerned with the collection of references in classified order rather than the arrangement of books on library shelves. There might also be sortings according to publishers and places of publication, by form and by treatment (e. g. textbooks or historical fiction) as well as by date of publication. In such a bibliographical operation, we might have to file subject cards without hesitation for material which we had never seen. In a very high percentage of cases there is adequate indication of content for rudimentary sorting in the title itself, and in a device of this sort, intended to put into bibliographers' hands mere raw material for their further individual use, there is a justifiable margin

of surmise which should be absent in the actual cataloguing of a library.

If the national bibliography were to be truly all-inclusive in the coverage of the output, there is little question but that it should list periodical articles individually. It is at this point, however, that we must try to be practical. There is another way. In the subject approach, we should not try to do everything with one list, but depend rather upon developing a series of existing services so that they may together cover the field. Author listing and basic inventory, even on the scope which we have suggested, would benefit greatly by the uniform treatment of an all-inclusive national bibliography, because the listing can be defined accurately and, taken in units of nations and years, can be done, if done inclusively, once and for all, leaving only relatively minor technical difficulties and the inconvenience of reference to many volumes. But that is a bulky but orderly reflection of a massive production which we are trying to increase rather than suppress. To subject bibliography, however, there is no definable end, no consistent national or annual limitation, no reliable or even desirable uniformity of interpretation, and a great desire to reduce the mass selectively. The eventual ends of subject bibliography are best served not by a single system, but by a great number of successive individual efforts, varying according to points of view, critical skill, and application. The services are but an intermediate step between inventory and critical selection. If the services themselves are selective, where lies inclusive subject coverage? If progress can indeed be made in improving the coverage and coordination of the indexing and abstracting services, may we hope that they would undertake the generalized subject approach, not only to periodical material but to the content of books and related non-book material as well? Could they do this if the Library's bibliographical services can find ways of making the material available to them? And in exploration of this possibility, would not the availability of cards from the special sortings just described be the most valid approach? It occurs to us, too, that one of the most potentially fertile applications for punched cards as aids to bibliography is control of what material has been indexed and abstracted in which services, rather than control of the subject content itself. Cards which can be read visually but which can be routed or distributed from a center mechanically according to coverage formula could do a great deal to decrease undesirable overlap and increase coverage to journals not ordinarily indexed by a given service. It would then become very im-

portant to know completely from the inventory what the composite works subject to indexing are.

I have been trying to indicate that our thinking about national bibliography has been in the direction of considering it as an element in the achievement of complete bibliographical control rather than as an isolated publishing project. Bibliographical control has not meant to us the achievement of a system whereby any inquiry, however vital, however new, however personal, or however imaginative can immediately be answered by a selective analysis ready-made by some other specialist who has anticipated this demand. That may be what we ought to lead up to, but we must approach it in gradual stages, for perfection of control lies at the end of the trail, the ultimate objective of intellectual inquiry. We have thought of national bibliography and card production as important elements in providing the foundation upon which may be based extremely varied bibliographical compilations undertaken by others, perhaps, by other offices of the libraries themselves, and directed at the needs of special branches of science, special groups of scholars, and special levels of inquiry.

We ask you as the library profession whether you think we are proposing one more publication to do what a combination of existing publications will do as well, whether the production of one national bibliography, even in view of the large number of national bibliographies currently produced in other nations, would really be a step toward coordinated control. We ask you whether an undertaking of this magnitude should be conceived as self-supporting, and if so, what you think its chances are. We need advice on whether we are justified in suggesting the amount of cooperation involved in supplying copy, and whether the net result would be a national service eventually appreciated or an undesirable attempt at centralization, in which there may be some danger of principle.

We ask ourselves whether we are being realistic in considering plans of this sort without so much, at this stage, as calculating costs. We ask ourselves what bibliographical interpretation of leadership we ought to place on our position as the national library, and whether we are turning in directions already exhausted as fantastic wishful thinking, or whether we are logically developing the continuation of operations already begun and to which we have already committed ourselves.

PAUL VANDERBILT,

Acting Chief, Prints and Photographs Division

JUNE 20, 1947.

Appendix III. General Order 1321, May 21, 1947

To: The Members of the Staff.
From: Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress.
Subject: Procedures for handling and clearing requests from Members of Congress for reference and research services.

1. Primary responsibility of Legislative Reference Service. The Legislative Reference Service (LRS) has primary responsibility for responding to Congressional requests for reference and research services. However, all the resources of the Library are available to Congress. The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of coordinating the utilization of these resources.

2. Referral of requests to other Divisions by LRS. Requests for reference or research, received by LRS for the official use of Members or Committees of Congress, in fields in which it does not have specialists but in which other Divisions or units of the Library have special competence, shall be referred by LRS to such units for handling with appropriate instructions and suggestions. When such inquiries become so numerous as to require continuously half the time of a specialist in a given field, LRS shall, subject to availability of funds, add a specialist in that field to its staff, and take over responsibility for such requests.

3. Handling of requests received in other Divisions. When requests for reference or research for the official use of Members or Committees of Congress are received in Divisions and units other than LRS, they shall be handled as follows:

- a. Simple reference inquiries, which can be easily answered from material at hand and which involve an estimated expenditure of time of less than an hour, shall be handled by the unit receiving them. In cases where the estimate proves to be much too conservative, the inquiry shall be transferred to LRS or its instructions requested.
- b. Requests involving extended research relating to fields in which LRS has specialists, shall be routed there for handling. If important considerations require that a particular request should be handled in the receiving unit, the unit shall request instructions and suggestions for handling from LRS.
- c. Requests upon the services of specialists in the receiving unit, in cases where LRS does not have such specialists, shall be handled by

the receiving unit, after consultation with LRS and subject to its instructions.

4. Clearance of requests handled in other Divisions. In all cases described in paragraphs 2 and 3 above the response shall be routed by the handling unit to LRS for review and for transmittal, with appropriate credit to the responding unit. Any changes made in such responses by LRS shall be called to the attention of the unit concerned.

5. "Constituent" requests. Requests for reference service received from private individuals by referral from a Member of Congress shall be handled as follows:

- a. When received in LRS, such requests shall, with the exceptions noted below, be referred to the appropriate Division or unit for response, with such supplementary information and instructions for handling as may be desirable. The receiving Division or unit shall send the replies to LRS for approval and transmittal. LRS may, however, in its discretion, respond to inquiries (a) which can be adequately dealt with by forwarding surplus publications from its stock, (b) for which the information is readily available in its reference files, and (c) which involve the use of the Federal and State Law Indexes.
- b. When received in other Divisions or units such requests shall be handled in the receiving unit, which shall send a carbon copy of its response to LRS.

6. Routing of requests. In routing requests to other units, LRS shall observe the directions of the Department concerned.

7. Requests for administrative information, etc. None of the provisions of this Order shall apply to non-reference inquiries relating to the administration and policies of the Library, such as inquiries concerning personnel, loans of Library material, sale of printed cards, exhibits, concerts, study room facilities, books for the blind, the copyright business, and publications (other than LRS publications). LRS has freedom to interpret, evaluate and express a scholarly judgment upon the activities of the Library in the usual course of its work, but it does not speak for the Library administration, as contrasted with the administration of Legislative Reference Service, except as authorized by the Librarian.

Appendix IV. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service¹
CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1947

	Readers served	Material issued for use		Reference and loan requests received by telephone			
		Inside the buildings		Congress	Government	Other	Total
		Volumes	Other units ⁵				
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:							
CIRCULATION SERVICE							
Loan Division ²	1,601	2,716		78	352	658	1,088
Serials Division ²	2,764	152,673		74	11,246	14,125	25,445
Stack and Reader Division	3,871	14,890		17	431	536	984
PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE	3,208		23,674		121	515	636
Aeronautics Division	10,799	2,251	44,159	174	978	411	1,563
General Reference and Bibliography	6,066	9 35,757					3 14,949
Hispanic Foundation	7,246	25,484					5,290
Manuscripts Division	7,168	32,519		220	904	893	2,017
Maps Division	1,789	28,513					1,065
Music Division	4,150	1,591	1,550				3 194
Orientalia Division							
Prints and Photographs Division			3 367,970				
Rare Books Division							
Microfilm Reading Room							
Science and Technology Project ²							
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE							
LAW LIBRARY:							
Capitol	13,938	36,392		4,478	19	26	4,523
Main Building	54,853	170,602		1,116	4,274	4,930	10,320
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND ²	8 10	22		8	12	4,470	4,490
MOTION PICTURE DIVISION				(4)	(4)	(4)	1,740
UNION CATALOG					1,240	316	1,556
Total	823,434	1,480,480	854,909 ⁵	(4)	(4)	(4)	144,261
		2,335,389					
Comparative totals: ¹⁰							
1945-46	699,740	2,137,788	181,993	(4)	(4)	(4)	128,041
1944-45	397,846	1,596,854	191,415	(4)	(4)	(4)	148,184
1943-44	317,307	1,500,243	224,197	(4)	(4)	(4)	174,912
1942-43	292,121	1,090,373	265,484	(4)	(4)	(4)	172,102
1941-42	331,325	1,250,590	312,141	(4)	(4)	(4)	154,860

See footnotes at end of table.

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1947—Continued

	Readers aided	Reference Conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for the Photo-duplication Division	Reference service through correspondence		
			Number	Number of pages	Number of entries			Individual replies	Form letter replies	
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:										
CIRCULATION SERVICE										
Loan Division ²	66,849	2,807	92	113	970	22		309	64	
Serials ² Division								1,332		
Stack and Reader Division										
PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE										
Aeronautics Division	1,246	167	69	189	2,424	9	(⁴)	125		
General Reference and Bibliography	267,250	1,249	49	2,247	18,770	128		4,366	2,364	
Hispanic Foundation	1,432	348	64	3,453	2,620	31		350		
Manuscripts Division	(⁴)	1,190					24,447	1,034	194	
Maps Division	3,2,679	3,77					2,057	401	21	
Music Division	3,5,550	3,4,260					(⁴)	2,743	1,489	
Orientalia Division	5,031	723	161	(⁴)	(⁴)	556		622		
Prints and Photographs Division	1,977	883			293		27,643	893		
Rare Books Division	1,375	270	3	181			954	408		
Microfilm Reading Room	51	55					1,909			
Science and Technology Project ²	73	18	9	195	1,481		61	74	257	
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,600	(⁴)	1,227		
LAW LIBRARY:										
Capitol	3,009	493						13		
Main Building	32,905	2,824				447	636	648		
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND ²	15	44	63	124	2,265	51		743	27	
MOTION PICTURE DIVISION		150	25	(⁴)	(⁴)		(⁴)	886	1,000	
UNION CATALOG		140	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)			1,521	2,225	
Total	389,442	15,698	535	3,502	28,823	2,844	57,707	17,695	7,641	
Comparative totals: ¹⁰										
1945-46	190,800	14,754	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,078	(⁴)	16,156	28,694	
1944-45	(⁴)	21,481	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,928	32,855	
1943-44	(⁴)	20,040	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	15,905	40,006	
1942-43	(⁴)	24,053	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	21,049	64,345	
1941-42	(⁴)	18,702	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	27,718	(⁴)	

Readers are those (including staff members of other divisions) who are served with material in the reporting division's custody. *A volume*, for this purpose, is defined as any number of printed or written sheets bound together; a *unit* is the basis of count for all other materials serviced—photographs, maps, in-bound manuscripts, broadsides, prints. When issued separately each represent a unit. When serviced in a bundle, a folder, an album or as part of other material, the container (and not the items composing the unit) is counted.

Reference aid to readers records the number of times readers are given reference help. In a *reference or professional conference* a technical or subject specialist supplies information of a specialized or professional nature, or gives counsel in the solution of a difficult or incompletely formulated problem.

¹ This statement covers major reference and circulation services, only, and does not report acquisitions, processing, and administrative work.
² During the fiscal year 1947, there were these organizational changes: the Service for the Blind transferred from the Loan Division to the Division for the Blind, the War Agencies Collection from the Serials Division to the Acquisitions Department, and the Science and Technology Project established (with funds from the Navy Department) during March 1947. Figures for the Project are supplied for the period April-June 1947.

³ Carefully estimated, largely from time studies or sampling.

⁴ No figures available.

⁵ Including microfilm, manuscripts, maps and charts, prints and photographs, etc.

⁶ Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Periodicals Reading Room are estimated. An actual count is not feasible due to several entrances to the rooms and because of a substantial amount of reader self-service especially in the Periodicals Reading Room.

⁷ Included in the Loan Division figure.

⁸ Plus 3,549 individual borrowers (15,166 loans).

⁹ Includes scores.

¹⁰ Totals for similar services for the fiscal years 1942 to 1946 have been supplied where available but comparisons should be drawn with care. There have been many organizational changes during the 6-year period. During 1946 new or slightly changed bases of recording were established and defined. During the year 1947 these were more carefully applied. As a result a much more exact and therefore a more narrowly interpreted report has been produced.

Appendix V. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1947

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946.* 1947. 538 p. Cloth, \$3.00. (5,000 copies)
- The Bill of Rights.* 2d printing, 1946. Broadside. (10,000 copies)
- The Canterbury Pilgrims, Mural Paintings by Ezra Winter, N. A., in the North Reading Room, Annex, Library of Congress, Illustrating the Characters of Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.* 2d ed., 1946. Gatefold. (10,000 copies)
- A Catalog of Important Recent Additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection Selected for Exhibition at the Library of Congress, June 1947.* Compiled by Frederick R. Goff. With a foreword by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. 1947. 52 p. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, vol. 4, no. 3. (2,000 copies)
- The Constitution of the United States, together with an Account of Its Travels since September 17, 1787.* Compiled by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. 3d ed., 2d printing, 1946. 44 p. Paper, 10 cents. (5,000 copies)
- A Few Notes, &c., upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.* 2d printing, 1946. 8 p. (10,000 copies)
- Florida's Centennial, Library of Congress, March 3, 1945. An Address by the Hon. Claude Pepper, Senator from Florida, on the Occasion of Ceremonies Opening the Florida Centennial Exhibition at the Library of Congress, together with a Catalog of the Exhibition.* 1946. 36 p. Paper, 20 cents. (1,500 copies)
- History and the Problem of Bibliography.* By Luther H. Evans. 1946. pp. 195-205. Reprinted from *College and Research Libraries*, July 1946. (500 copies)
- Internship Program.* 1947. Broadside. (400 copies)
- The Job of the Librarian of Congress. An Address by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, Delivered over Radio Station WTOP, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington, D. C., 10:45-11:00 p. m. July 21, 1945.* 4th printing, 1946. 4 p. (10,000 copies)
- Justification of the Estimates of Appropriations Requested by the Library of Congress for Fiscal Year 1947.* 1946. 146 p. (10,000 copies)
- The Library of Congress and Higher Education.* By Luther H. Evans. 1946. 4 p. Reprinted from *Higher Education*, vol. 3, no. 4, October 15, 1946. (5,000 copies)
- The Library of Congress, Its Russian Program and Activities.* By Sergius Yakobson. 1946. pp. 51-66. Reprinted from *The American Review on the Soviet Union*, August 1946. (500 copies)
- The Library of Congress Organization and Procedures.* 1946. Gatefold. Reprinted from the *Federal Register*, September 11, 1946. (1,000 copies)
- Lincoln Collections in the Library of Congress.* 2d ed, reprinted 1946. 12 p. (10,000 copies)
- Magna Carta. The Lincoln Cathedral Copy Exhibited in the Library of Congress. Some Notes Prepared by David C. Mearns & Verner W. Clapp.* 2d ed, reprinted 1946. 16 p. (5,000 copies)
- Notes on the Lacock Abbey Magna Carta of 1225.* By A. J. Collins, Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1947. 4 p. (5,000 copies)
- Publications, 1936-46.* 1947. 70 p. A list of Library of Congress publications issued during the fiscal years 1936-46, reprinted from the *Annual Report[s] of the Librarian of Congress*. (3,000 copies)
- The Reorganization of the Library of Congress, 1939-44.* By Archibald MacLeish. 1946. 36 p. Reprinted from *The Library Quarterly*, vol. 14, no. 4, October 1944. (2,000 copies)
- Reprint, 1947. (2,000 copies)
- The Smithsonian Deposit in the Library of Congress.* By Morris C. Leikind. 1946. 3 p. Reprinted from *Science*, vol. 104, no. 2693, August 9, 1946. (800 copies)
- Tennessee's Sesquicentennial Exhibition Held at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1946-October 21, 1946.* 1946. 71 p. Paper, \$1.00. (1,500 copies)
- Texas Centennial Exhibition Held at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., December 15, 1945-April 15, 1946.* 1946. 54 p. Paper, 30 cents. (1,500 copies)
- The Thomas Jefferson Murals by Ezra Winter, N. A., in the Thomas Jefferson Room, Library of Congress.* 3d ed., 1946. 8 p. (10,000 copies)
- UNESCO: Symbol of a New Age* By Luther H. Evans. 1947. pp. 319-322. Reprinted from

- the *California Journal of Secondary Education*, vol. 21, no. 5, November 1946. (1,500 copies)
- The United States Quarterly Book List*. Vol. 2, nos. 2-4, vol. 3, no. 1. 1946-1947. 35 cents per copy, \$1.25 per volume, domestic; \$1.75 per volume, foreign. (5,000 copies each issue)
- *Index*, 1946. 1947. 18 p. (6,000 copies)

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

- A Check-list of Current Serials in the United States Zone of Germany*. Prepared by the Library of Congress Mission, Hq. U. S. Forces, European Theater, APO 757, U. S. Army. 1946. 23 p. (200 copies received)
- 2d printing, 1947. (1,000 copies)
- European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries. Part 3. French Imprints, 1940-1945*. 1946. 284 p. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress in the public interest by J. W. Edwards, publisher. Lithoprinted by Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. (1,000 copies received)
- Monthly Check List of State Publications*. Vol. 37, nos. 5-12 (May-December 1946) and vol. 38, nos. 1-6 (January-June 1947). 1946-1947. 15 cents per copy, \$1.50 per year, domestic; \$2.25 per year, to foreign countries that do not extend the franking privilege. (800 copies each issue)
- *Index*, 1943. (Vol. 34). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)
- Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Vol. 3, no. 4 and vol. 4, nos. 1-3. 1946-1947. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. 35 cents per copy, \$1.50 per volume, including the *Annual Report* . . . , domestic; \$2.00 per volume, foreign. (5,000 copies each issue)

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

- Air Transportation and National Defense. An Address by C. R. Smith with Introductory Remarks by F. Trubee Davison*. 1947. 21 p. (4,000 copies)

CARD DIVISION

- Handbook of Card Distribution*. 7th ed., 2d printing. 1946. 88 p. (3,000 copies)

CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

- Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*. January-May, 1947. 5 issues. \$100 per year, including nine monthly issues, 3 quarterly cumulations and an annual cumulation. (1,000-3,500 copies each issue)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945*. 1946. 9 p. (750 copies)

- Bulletin No. 14*. 1942, reprinted with insert 1947. Copyright law of the United States of America, being the act of March 4, 1909 (in force July 1, 1909), as amended . . . , together with Rules for Practice and Procedure under section 25, by the Supreme Court of the United States. (1,500 copies)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

- Report of the Advisory Committee on Descriptive Cataloging to the Librarian of Congress*. 1946. 15 p. (2,000 copies)
- Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*. Preliminary ed., 1947. 125 p. Paper, 50 cents. (7,500 copies)

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

- Norwegian Culture, A List of Books and Periodicals*. By Sigmund Skard. 1947. Broadside. Describes the bibliography listed under Processed Publications. (1,000 copies)

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

- Antecedentes bibliotecológicos interamericanos e internacionales*. 1947. 140 p. (750 copies)
- A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics. IV. Chile*. By Otto Neuburger. 1947. 94 p. Paper, 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 17. (900 copies in paper covers and 100 copies bound in cloth)
- . *XVI. Paraguay*. By James B. Childs. 1947. 61 p. Paper, 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 15. (900 copies in paper covers and 100 copies bound in cloth)
- Library Cooperation in the Americas. Cooperación bibliotecaria en América*. 1947. 21 p. Addresses by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, and Jorge Basadre, Director of the National Library of Peru, published in Spanish with introductory remarks in both English and Spanish. (3,000 copies)

LAW LIBRARY

- A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Bolivia*. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 110 p. Paper, 55 cents. Latin American Series No. 12. (900 copies in paper covers and 100 copies bound in cloth)
- A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of the Mexican States*. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 180 p. Paper, 60 cents. Latin American Series No. 13. (900 copies in paper and 100 copies bound in cloth)
- A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Paraguay*. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 59 p. Paper, 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 14. (900 copies in paper covers and 100 copies bound in cloth)

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Venezuela. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 128 p. Paper, \$1.50. Latin American Series No. 16. (900 copies in paper covers and 100 copies bound in cloth)

The Statutory Criminal Law of Germany with Comments. Prepared by Vladimir Gsovski. Edited by Eldon R. James. 1947. 276 p. Paper, 45 cents. A translation of the German criminal code of 1871, with amendments, together with the most important supplementary penal statutes and with the laws nos. 1 and 11 and proclamation no. 3 of the Control Council for Germany. (500 copies)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Communism in Action. A Documented Study and Analysis of Communism in Operation in the Soviet Union. 1946. 141 p. Paper, 25 cents. (House Doc. No. 754. 79th Congress, 2d session.)

Current Ideas in State Legislatures 1944-45. A Review of Laws Enacted during the Biennium. 1947. 98 p. Paper, 20 cents. State Law Digest Report No. 8. (10,000 copies)

———. 2d printing, 1947. (2,000 copies)

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. 79th Congress, 2d session, no. 6. 80th Congress, 1st session, nos. 1-2. 1946-1947. \$2.00 per session. (1,250 copies each issue)

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to American History in British Depositories Reproduced for the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress. By Grace Gardner Griffin. 1946. 313 p. Boards, \$1.25. (500 copies)

MOTION PICTURE DIVISION

A National Film Library—The Problem of Selection. By John G. Bradley. 1946. pp. 63-72. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers*, vol. 47, no. 1, July 1946. (500 copies)

MUSIC DIVISION

Catalog of Phonograph Records: Selected Titles from the Archive of American Folk Song, Issued to January 1943. 5th issue, 1947. 16 p. (5,000 copies)

Folk Music of the United States. Catalog of Phonograph Records No. 2. 3d printing. 1947. 12 p. (4,000 copies).

Paganiniana. 2d separate printing, 1947. 19 p. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, vol. 2, no. 2, February 1945. (1,000 copies)

Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse: Program Notes for an Album of American Indian Music from the Eastern Woodlands. By William N. Fenton. 1946. 42 p. Paper, 50 cents. A reprint by the Library of Congress of the publication originally issued by the Smithsonian Institution. (1,500 copies)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared under the direction of Sidney S. Glazer. Nos. 1-2. 1947. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, vol. 1, nos. 1-2. (No. 1—300 copies; no. 2—500 copies)

Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912). Vol. II, P-Z. Edited by Arthur W. Hummel. 1944, reprinted 1946. pp. 605-1103. Cloth, \$2.00. (500 copies, reprinted by the Superintendent of Documents)

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of the Fifth National Exhibition of Prints Made during the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress May 1-August 1, 1947. 1947. 15 p. (1,500 copies)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Cataloging Service. Bulletins 4-10. 1946-1947. (10,000-20,000 each issue)

———. Bulletin 5, reprinted 1947. (2,000 copies)

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

Le Chevalier Délibéré by Olivier de la Marche, Printed at Paris in 1488. A Reproduction Made from the Copy in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress. 1946. 166 p. (200 copies)

———. 2d printing, 1947. Cloth, \$2.00. (2,487 copies)

Doctrina Christiana. The First Book Printed in the Philippines, Manila, 1593. A Facsimile of the Copy in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress, Washington. With an introductory essay by Edwin Wolf 2nd. 1947. 128 p. Boards, \$2.00. (2,500 copies)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class A. General Works, Polygraphy. 3d ed., 1947. 47 p. Paper, 45 cents. (1,000 copies)

———. *Class D. Universal and Old World History.* 1916, reprinted 1946. 633 p. Paper, \$1.00. (500 copies)

———. *Class D. Supplement 2. Second World War. (Preliminary edition as of June 1946).* 1947. 19 p. Paper, 35 cents. (1,000 copies)

———. *Class E-F. America.* 2d ed., 1913, reprinted 1946. 298 p. Paper, 70 cents. (500 copies)

Classification. Literature. (Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ). PN: *General Literary History and Collections.* PR: *English Literature.* PS: *American Literature.* PZ: *Fiction and Juvenile Literature.* 1915, reprinted 1946. 273 p. Paper, 65 cents. (500 copies)

——— *Class R. Medicine.* 2d ed., 1921, reprinted 1946. 184 p. Paper, 50 cents. (700 copies)

——— *Class V. Naval Science.* 1910, reprinted 1946. 106 p. Paper, 35 cents. (500 copies)

——— *Class Z. Bibliography and Library Science.* 3d ed., 1926, reprinted 1946. 153 p. Paper, 45 cents. (500 copies)

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 62–65 (April–June 1946–January–March

1947). 1946–1947. \$1.00 per year. (700 copies each issue)

——— Nos. 11, 12, 14, 33, 34, and 39. Reprinted 1947.

Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series. Nos. 17–20. (July 1946–April 1947). 1946–1947. 25 cents per year. (1,500 copies each issue)

——— Nos. 1, 6, and 11. Reprinted 1947.

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

United States Author Headings Including Those Adopted by the Library of Congress as Appearing in the Union Catalog. 1946. 211 p. Reprinted from vol. 151 of *A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.* (1,600 copies)

B. PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE

Are the Morgenthau Diaries Private Property? An Address Delivered over Columbia Broadcasting System, February 6, 1947 by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress. 1947. 3 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Draft of the Report of the Library of Congress Policy Planning Committee. 1947. 22 p. Mimeographed. (200 copies)

Information Bulletin. July 2–July 8, 1946–June–24–June 30, 1947. 1946–1947. 51 nos. Multilithed. (2,750–3,800 copies each issue)

Press Releases. Nos. 348–420. 1946–1947. Mimeographed. (150–1,000 copies each)

Problems Facing the Library of Congress. Talk Given before a Joint Meeting of the Cleveland Chapter, Special Libraries Association and the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity . . . October 4, 1945. By Luther H. Evans. 2d issue. 1946. 4 p. Multilithed. Reproduced from *Special Libraries*, December 1945. (1,000 copies)

Suggestions for a Program of Library Cooperation. Based on an Address Given before the Inter-American Library Conference . . . March 30, 1946 at the Pan American Union. By Luther H. Evans. 2d issue, 1947. 25 l. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Texana in the Nation's Capital. By Luther H. Evans. 1947. pp. 220–235. Multilithed. Reproduced from *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, October 1946. (500 copies)

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Check List of Embossed Books, 1944–1946. 1946. 7 p. Multilithed. (3,500 copies)

Check List of Talking Books, 1944–1946. 1946. 6 p. Multilithed. (7,500 copies)

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Biographical Sources for Foreign Countries. I. General. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 2d issue, 1946. 76 p. Mimeographed. (750 copies)

——— *II. Germany and Austria.* Compiled by Nelson R. Burr. 2d issue, 1946. 211 p. Mimeographed. (400 copies)

——— *IV. The Japanese Empire.* Compiled by Nelson R. Burr. 2d issue, 1946. 114 p. Mimeographed. (750 copies)

China: A Selected List of References on Contemporary Economic and Industrial Development, with Special Emphasis on Post-War Reconstruction. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. Revised ed., 1946. 118 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Japanese in the United States: A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 1946. 36 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Money and Banking: A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1946. 14 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Post-War Problems. A Current List of United States Government Publications. October–December 1945. Compiled by Katherine Oliver Murra with the collaboration of librarians of the Federal agencies. 1946. 271 p. Mimeographed. (1,250 copies)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Atomic Energy: Significant References Covering Various Aspects of the Subject, Arranged Topically. Series I, no. 21; Series II, nos. 1–3. March–June 1947. Mimeographed. (50–300 copies each issue)

Bibliography of Publications by Members of the Seventy-Ninth Congress. Compiled by George H. Milne, assisted by Alvin Secrest and E. Eleanor Rings. 1946. 13 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Check-List of State Bills of 1947. Nos. 1-98. January 1-June 30, 1947. Mimeographed. Issued daily. (250-450 copies each issue)

Check-List of State Laws of 1947. January 1-June 30, 1947. Nos. 1-22; 24-26, 29. Mimeographed. Issued irregularly. (350-450 copies each issue)

Digest of Public General Bills. Supplement. 79th Congress, 2d session-80th Congress, 1st session. 4 nos. 1946-1947. Mimeographed. (1,900 copies each issue)

Federal Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education. (Background and Analysis of the Current Question.) By Charles A. Quattlebaum. 1947. 10 p. Mimeographed. (250 copies)

Major Government Lending Agencies. 1947. 224 p. Multilithed. (85 copies)

Public Affairs Abstracts. Nos. 382-441; New series nos. 1-1-19-11. 1946-1947. Mimeographed and multilithed. (100-850 copies each issue)

Public Affairs Bulletins:

No. 46. *Financing Social Security.* By Raymond E. Manning. 1946. 118 p. Mimeographed. (900 copies)

No. 47. *Forestry Activities of the Federal Government.* By Virginia W. Brewer. 1946. 185 p. Mimeographed. (750 copies)

No. 48. *Industrial Relations Policy. Proposals to Modify the Law and Practice of Industrial Relations and Analyses of Selected Bills.* By Gustav Peck. 1947. 92 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 49. *United States Policy toward Argentina: A Survey of Past and Present Policy.* By Lottie M. Manross. 1947. 58 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 50. *The Palestine Problem: An Analysis—Historical and Contemporary.* By Charles R.

Gellner. 1947. 188 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 51. *Educational and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* By Charles A. Quattlebaum. 1947. 82 p. Multilithed. (800 copies)

Some Recent Books on Public Affairs for Circulation in the Book Rooms. Lists no. 30-31. Mimeographed. (600 copies)

State Legislation of 1945. Summaries of Laws Currently Received in the Library of Congress. Vol. 3, nos. 14-17. May-October 1946. Mimeographed. (450-500 copies each issue)

Summaries of Committee Hearings. (G Series) Nos. 1322-1333, New series nos. 1-570. 1946-1947. Mimeographed. (150-400 copies each issue)

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner General Housing Bill. (Proposed National Housing Commission Act: S. 866, 80th Congress, 1st session) By Jack Levin. 1947. 41. Mimeographed. (250 copies)

The Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Policy of the United States. By Howard S. Piquet. 1947. 171. Multilithed. (400 copies)

MAPS DIVISION

Classification. Class G. Maps. G 3160-9999. [Preliminary Draft] 1946. 58 l. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Southeast Asia, 1935-45: A Selected List of Reference Books. Compiled by Cecil Hobbs. 1946. 86 p. Multilithed. (500 copies)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Russia: A Check List Preliminary to a Basic Bibliography of Materials in the Russian Language. Part 10. *Reference Books.* 1946. 227 p. Mimeographed. (250 copies)

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

Select List of Unlocated Research Books. No. 10. 1946. 49 p. Multilithed. (500 copies)

C. BOOKS FOR THE BLIND PURCHASED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL LIBRARIES

I. BOOKS IN BRAILLE TYPE

Adams, Franklin P. *Innocent merriment.* 6 vols. 25 copies.

Angle, Paul. *Lincoln reader.* 7 vols. 25 copies.

Asch, Sholem. *East river.* 6 vols. 26 copies.

Baker, Mrs. Louise (Maxwell). *Out on a limb.* 2 vols. 26 copies.

Banning, Margaret Culkin. *The clever sister.* 4 vols. 25 copies.

Beach, Rex. *World in his arms.* 2 vols. 25 copies.

Beck, Lily A. *Story of oriental philosophy.* 3 vols. 25 copies.

Bedside Book of famous stories. 8 vols. 30 copies.

Bell, Eric Temple. *Men of mathematics.* 10 vols. 25 copies.

Bok, Curtis. *I, too, Nicodemus.* 3 vols. 25 copies.

Bromfield, Louis. *Early Autumn.* 3 vols. 25 copies.

Buck, Pearl. *Pavilion of women.* 4 vols. 26 copies.

- Carroll, Alice. Complete guide to knitting and crocheting. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Caspary, Vera. Stranger than truth. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Cather, Willa. O pioneers. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Cerf, Bennett. Famous ghost stories. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Christie, Agatha. The hollow. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Colum, Mary. Life and the dream. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Cooper, Louise Field. Summer stranger. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Cronin, Andrew J. The keys of the kingdom. 4 vols. 15 copies.
- De La Roche, Mazo. Return to Jalna. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Dickens, Charles. Great expectations. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Dos Passos, John R. Tour of duty. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Douglas, Lloyd C.:
Disputed passage. 4 vols. 11 copies.
The Robe. 7 vols. 25 copies.
- Douglas, Norman. South wind. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Durant, Will. Story of philosophy. 7 vols. 25 copies.
- Edman, Irwin. Philosopher's quest. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Eisenberg, Philip. Why we act as we do. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Fast, Howard. The American. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Ferber, Edna. One basket; 31 short stories. 8 vols. 25 copies.
- Finletter, Gretchen. From the top of the stairs. 2 vols. 26 copies.
- Flaubert, Gustave. Madame Bovary. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Fletcher, H. L. V. Miss Agatha doubles for death. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Fletcher, (Mrs.) Inglis. Toil of the brave. 7 vols. 26 copies.
- Ford, Leslie. Woman in black. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Forester, Cecil Scott. Lord Hornblower. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Fosdick, Harry Emerson. On being fit to live with. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Fox, Monroe L. Blind adventure. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Gallico, Paul. Confessions. 9 vols. 25 copies.
- Gardner, Erle Stanley. Case of the borrowed brunette. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Garland, Hamilin. Son of the middle border. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Geiringer, Karl. Haydn, A creative life in Music. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Godden, Rumer. The river. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Greenslet, Ferris. Lowells and their seven worlds. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Grey, Zane. Valley of wild horses. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Guthrie, Alfred B. The big sky. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Hanson, Joseph Mills. Conquest of the Missouri. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Hecht, Selig. Explaining the atom. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Heggon, Thomas. Mister Roberts. 2 vols. 26 copies.
- Heyer, Georgette. Reluctant widow. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Holbrook, Stewart Hall. Lost men of American history. 4 vols. 26 copies.
- Jennings, John Edward. Salem frigate. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Johnson, James W. Along this way. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Jones, Idwal. Vermillion. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Kendrick, Barnard. Make mine McCain. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Lamont, Thomas Wm. My boyhood in a parsonage. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Lancaster, Bruce. Scarlet patch. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Lane, Ferdinand C. Mysterious sea. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Levi, Carlo. Christ stopped at Eboli. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Lewis, Sinclair:
Babbitt. 5 vols. 25 copies.
Kingsblood Royal. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Liebman, Joshua L. Peace of mind. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Lindsay, Howard Crouse. State of the union. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Lockridge, Frances and Richard. Think of death. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Lomax, John A. Adventures of a ballad hunter. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Loti, Pierre. An Iceland fisherman. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- McDonald, Angus H. Old McDonald had a farm. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- McDonald, William Colt. Thunderbird trail. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- McGerr, Pat. Pick your victim. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- McPhee, Colin. House in Bali. 2 vols. 26 copies.
- Marmur, Jacland. Andromeda. 2 vols. 2 copies.
- Marquand, John Philips. B. F.'s Daughter. 5 vols. 26 copies.

- Marshall, Edison. Shikar and Safari. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Mason, Alpheus Thomas. Brandeis, a free man's life. 12 vols. 25 copies.
- Maugham, W. Somerset. The mixture as before. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Mitchell, William O. Who has seen the wind. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Nathan, Robert. Mr. Whittle and the morning star. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Norris, Frank. Pit. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Norway, Nevil Shute. Chequer board. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- O'Meara, Walter. The trees went forth. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Orwell, George. Animal farm. 1 vol. 26 copies.
- Perry, George Sessions. Cities of America. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Renault, Mary. Return to night. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Richmond, Bernice. Out island lighthouse. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Richter, Conrad. Always young and fair. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Roberts, Richard E. Gilded rooster. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Rowley, Harold. Where to sell your manuscript. 1 pamph. 26 copies.
- Rutledge, Archibald. Peace in the heart. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Samuel, Maurice. Web of Lucifer. 7 vols. 25 copies.
- Sanderson, Ivan Terrance. Animal tales. 10 vols. 26 copies.
- Savage, Lee. Treasure of the Brasada. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Seeley, Mabel. Whispering cup. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Sevareid, Eric. Not so wild a dream. 7 vols. 26 copies.
- Shepard, Odell. Holdfast Gaines. 9 vols. 26 copies.
- Short, Luke. And the wind blows free. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Silone, Ignazio. Fontamara. 2 vols. 26 copies.
- Sinclair, Upton:
Dragon's teeth. 8 vols. 25 copies.
Presidential mission. 8 vols. 25 copies.
- Small, Marie. Four fares to Juneau. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Smith, Logan P. All trivia. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Steele, Wilbur Daniel. Best Stories of Wilbur Daniel Steele. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Stefansson, Vihjalmar. Great adventures and explorations. 10 vols. 25 copies.
- Still, Alfred S. Soul of Amer. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Stoddard, Henry Luther. Horace Greeley. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Stone, Hannah H. Marriage manual. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Stone, Irving. Clarence Darrow for the defense. 8 vols. 25 copies.
- Stong, Phil. State fair. 2 vols. 26 copies.
- Szigeti, Joseph. With strings attached. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Thorne, Anthony. So long at the fair. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Tolstoi, Leo. Resurrection. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- U. S. individual income tax return form 1040 for 1945. 2 pam. 100 copies.
- Walker, Mildred. Quarry. 2 vols. 25 copies.
- Waters, Frank. Colorado. 5 vols. 26 copies.
- Webb, Mary. Precious bane. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Webster's Collegiate dictionary. 31 vols. and key 1 vols. 26 copies.
- Wells, Evelyn. Jed Blaine's woman. 4 vols. 25 copies.
- Wentworth, Patricia. Latter end. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Wharton, Edith. Old maid. 1 vol. 25 copies.
- Whitman, Roger. First aid for the ailing house. 5 vols. 25 copies.
- Wilde, Oscar. The Picture of Dorian Gray. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Williams, Ben Ames. Leave her to heaven. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Wodehouse, Pelham G. Joy in the morning. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Wright, Frank Lloyd. Autobiography. 6 vols. 25 copies.
- Yerby, Frank. Vixens. 3 vols. 25 copies.
- Zweig, Stefan. Balzac. 5 vols. 26 copies.

II. BOOKS IN MOON TYPE

- Buchan, John. Path of the king. 6 vols. 15 copies.
- Carnegie, Dale. Five minute biographies. 4 vols. 15 copies.
- Christie, Agatha. N or M. 4 vols. 15 copies.
- Porter, Eleanor. Miss Billy. 4 vols. 15 copies.
- Rinehart, Mary R. Circular staircase. 5 vols. 15 copies.
- Van Dine, S. S. Greene murder case. 6 vols. 15 copies.

III. TALKING BOOKS

- Austen, Jane. Sense and sensibility. 26 records. 32 copies.
- Bemelmans, Ludwig. Hotel Bemelmans. 23 records. 67 copies.
- Bennett, Arnold. How to live on 24 hours a day. 3 records. 32 copies.

- Blackmore, Richard D. Lorna Doone. 49 records. 32 copies.
- Burgess, Perry. Who walks alone. 17 records. 97 copies.
- Butcher, Harry. My three years with General Eisenhower. 79 records. 32 copies.
- Chevigny, Hector. My eyes have a cold nose. 16 records. 97 copies.
- Clapper, Olive. Washington tapestry. 16 records. 99 copies.
- Costain, Thomas. Black rose. 33 records. 121 copies.
- Creasey, Edward. 15 decisive battles of the world. 45 records. 32 copies.
- Dickens, Charles:
Dombey and son. 68 records. 32 copies.
Martin Chuzzlewit. 60 records. 32 copies.
Nicholas Nickleby. 62 records. 32 copies.
- Dumas, Alexandre. Twenty years after. 55 records. 32 copies.
- Eliot, George. Romola. 49 records. 32 copies.
- Ellery Queen's mystery magazine. 12 records. 132 copies; 12 records. 6 mo. 126 copies.
- Fast, Howard. American. 23 records. 32 copies.
- Forester, Cecil S. Lord Hornblower. 17 records. 121 copies.
- Forester, Edward M. Passage to India. 25 records. 59 copies.
- Freedman, Benedict and Nancy. Mrs. Mike. 25 records. 120 copies.
- Front line, 1940-41. 11 records. 44 copies.
- Grey, Zane. Shadow on the trail. 17 records. 120 copies.
- Hersey, John. Hiroshima. 8 records. 54 copies.
- Holmes, Oliver W. Elsie Venner. 27 records. 32 copies.
- Hudson, William H. Far away and long ago. 22 records. 44 copies.
- Hughes, Dorothy B. Ride the pink horse. 15 records. 67 copies.
- Irwin, Margaret. Young Bess. 19 records. 32 copies.
- James, Marquis. Andrew Jackson: Portrait of a President. 35 records. 54 copies.
- Lever, Charles. Charles O'Malley. 75 records. 32 copies.
- McCarthy, Justin. If I were king. 10 records. 67 copies.
- Mora, Joseph J. Trail dust and saddle leather. 16 records. 54 copies.
- O'Hara, Mary. Green grass of Wyoming. 22 records. 121 copies.
- Pares, Bernard. Russia. 24 records. 44 copies.
- Schmidt, Gladys. David the king. 64 records. 32 copies.
- Seifert, Shirley. Captain Grant. 42 records. 121 copies.
- Seton, Anya. Turquoise. 28 records. 32 copies.
- Stout, Rex. Silent speaker. 14 records. 120 copies.
- Trollope, Anthony. Barchester towers. 40 records. 67 copies.
- Wainwright, Jonathan. Wainwright's own story. 17 records. 99 copies.
- Waugh, Evelyn. Brideshead revisited. 23 records. 121 copies.
- Wellman, Paul. Walls of Jericho. 29 records. 121 copies.
- White, Stewart R. Long rifle. 33 records. 121 copies.
- White, Theodore. Thunder out of China. 25 records. 54 copies.
- White, William Allen. Autobiography of. 60 records. 99 copies.

Appendix VI. Partial List of Reports prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, Fiscal Year 1947

A. UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

I. FEDERAL LAW SECTION

Oglebay, Robert S.:

Constitutionality of Federal Statute Prohibiting or Regulating Liquor Advertising. April 9, 1947. 4 pages.

The Presidential Veto and its Effect on Reconsideration of a Bill. May 20, 1947. 5 pages.

The Equity Power of the United States Courts, Uses of Receiverships, and Related Matters with Respect to Settlement of Labor Disputes. April 14, 1947. 20 pages.

The Closed Shop. March 19, 1947. 12 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 3237 (Railroad Reorganization Bill). June 19, 1947. 17 pages.

Principal Objectives and Features of Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act. March 24, 1947. 3 pages.

Federal Regulation of Union Shop Membership. May 9, 1947. 3 pages.

Effects of Election Fraud. June 10, 1947. 4 pages.

Applicability of Law on Annual Leave with Respect to Law Clerks and Secretaries of Federal Judges. June 17, 1947. 4 pages.

Power of President to Declare an Emergency. June 27, 1947. 4 pages.

Power of Congress to Prescribe the Territorial Effect of a Divorce Decree. April 11, 1947. 4 pages.

Right of Labor Union to Expel or Exclude Person Therefrom where Closed Shop Agreement is in Effect. April 14, 1947. 5 pages.

Suability of War Assets Administration. May 21, 1947. 5 pages.

Do Life Insurance Agents Benefit from Social Security? May 27, 1947. 5 pages.

Congressional Intent as to Veterans' Preference Act Concerning Reductions in Force. May 14, 1947. 5 pages.

Legislative Address. March 25, 1947. 3 pages.

Use of Public Land for Grazing Purposes. May 2, 1947. 13 pages.

Validity of a Fair Employment Practice Act Applicable Only in States Acquiescing. March 11, 1947. 3 pages.

Employer's Right of Free Speech under the N. L. R. A. April 14, 1947. 3 pages.

Congressional Reference of Private Claims to Court of Claims. June 9, 1947. 2 pages.

Right of Review of Tax Court Determinations Under the Renegotiation Act. June 14, 1947. 2 pages.

Horne, Frank B.:

Congressional Investigation of the Executive Branch. May 3, 1947. 23 pages.

Contempt of Congress and its Committees. May 13, 1947. 26 pages.

Report on S. 15, 80th Congress. Mar. 23, 1947. 3 pages.

Report on H. R. 3020, 80th Congress. April 25, 1947. 11 pages.

Report on S. 198, 80th Congress. January 1947. 6 pages.

Report on the "Jury Bills." January 1947. 8 pages.

Group Libel. February 12, 1947. 9 pages.

Background of Logan Act. April 18, 1947. 3 pages.

A Statement on the Application of the Anti-Trust Laws to the Acquisition of Assets and to the Coverage of Labor Unions. March 1947. 27 pages.

Judicial Interpretation of the Anti-Trust Laws. October 28, 1946. 11 pages.

Fennell, Margaret:

Limitations on Acts in Civil Cases as Fixed by Provisions of Federal Laws. February 28, 1947. 2 pages.

Notz, Rebecca L.:

Regulations governing Admission of Attorneys to Practice before Federal Administrative Agencies (in force on July 1, 1946). July 29, 1946. 6 pages.

Federal Housing Legislation 1933-1946 (through July 31, 1946). August 7, 1946. 9 pages.

Acts of Congress Supporting Agricultural Commodity Prices, in Force on January 1, 1947. January 23, 1947. 8 pages.

Special Federal Agencies, Bureaus, etc., established or functioning during World War II (May 25, 1940-February 1, 1947). February 14, 1947. 41 pages.

Grants-in-Aid to States, etc. April 4, 1947. 29 pages.

Lists of Obsolete Laws which Should be Repealed. April 11, 1947. 6 pages.

Acts of Congress Restricting Private Employment and Interests of Federal Officers and Employees or ex-Employees. June 26, 1947. 15 pages.

Kennerly, Edwin:

Veterans Laws (compilation). September 6, 1946. 19 pages.

Hearings and Reports on Anti-Poll Tax. June 26, 1947. 7 pages.

Fair Employment Practices (comparison of Bills on subject). June 1947. Table.

Welland, Jennie:

Arming of Merchant Ships—Legislative Action since 1917. June 27, 1947. [3] pages.

Comparison and Evaluation of H. R. 3090 and H. R. 6159. May 7, 1947. 3 pages.

Davis, John:

Jurisdiction of District Court for District of Columbia, U. S. Attorney, and U. S. Court of Appeals. March 18, 1947. 8 pages.

Statement of Farm Parity Program. April 18, 1947. 2 pages.

Jurisdiction of Standing Committees of the Senate. May 10, 1947. 2 pages.

Work Load of the House in 79th Congress and the First Two Months of the 80th Congress. March 31, 1947. 5 pages.

Analysis of the Conference Report on the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. June 24, 1947. 3 pages.

Edmonds, William H.:

Jurisdiction of Corporation Counsel, Juvenile Court, Municipal Court, Municipal Court of Appeals and United States Commissioners in the District of Columbia. March 18, 1947. 9 pages.

Analysis of S. 605—"A Bill to Consolidate in the Department of Justice the Function of Furnishing Legal Advice to Government Agencies." March 21, 1947. 3 pages.

Analysis of S. 818—"A Bill to Establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as an Independent Agency of the United States." March 26, 1947. 2 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 318—"A Bill to Require Certain Persons within the United States to Carry Identification Cards and to be Fingerprinted." March 31, 1947. 7 pages.

Analysis of S. 242—"A Bill to Amend the Act entitled 'An Act to Punish Acts of Interference with the Foreign Relations, the Neutrality, and the Foreign Commerce of the United States, etc.,

of June 15, 1947, as amended', and the Alien Registration Act of 1940, to Increase Penalties for Violation of such Acts." April 15, 1947. 3 pages.

Memorandum on the Proposal and Ratification of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. April 10, 1947. 5 pages.

Memorandum on the Power of the Federal Government to Act in Protecting the Right of a Citizen to Vote in a State Election. April 11, 1947. 2 pages.

Authority of Internal Revenue Agents to Examine Records in Determining Tax Liability. April 28, 1947. 5 pages.

Chronological Listing of Legislative Acts and Principal Executive Orders in Selected Fields during the Administration of President Roosevelt. June 10 (supplemented June 27), 1947. 17 pages.

II. STATE LAW SECTION

Brown, A. M.:

Definition of Selected Terms in Labor Laws of Certain States. March 7, 1947. 34 pages.

State Labor Relations Acts—Legislative History; Operation of Laws. May 1946. 21 pages.

Security Devices Under Old Age Assistance Laws (as of January 1, 1945). September 27, 1946. 3 pages.

Gibbs, C. R.:

Cancer Control Funds Available to the States. February 11, 1947. Table.

Power of a Municipality to Enforce its Police Power as against the Federal Government. January 30, 1947. 3 pages.

Comparison of the Definitions of Certain Crimes in H. R. 495, 80th Congress, and in Several Selected States. April 14, 1947. 11 pages.

Monetary Valuation of Grand and Petty Larceny in the States. April 30, 1947. 8 pages.

Still, S. H., Jr.:

Mississippi Primary and General Election Laws—Validity under Judicial Surveillance. (For U. S. Senate, Committee on Elections.) November 30, 1946. 5 pages.

Mississippi and Texas Primary Election Laws, A Comparison. (For U. S. Senate, Committee on Elections.) November 30, 1946. 25 pages.

Mississippi Primary and General Election Laws, Appendix, Cites Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia Cases. (For U. S. Senate, Committee on Elections.) November 27, 1946. 45 pages.

Selection of Candidates by Primary or Independent Nomination. December 27, 1946. 123 pages.

Poll Taxes and Elections—Historical Development. December 17, 1946; revised July 18, 1947. 19 pages.

Legal Effect of Political Affiliation in Filing as Candidate for Governor, United States Senator, or Representative in Congress. July 29, 1946. 124 pages.

Filling of Vacancies in Office of United States Senator Under Federal and State Law. March 13, 1947. 33 pages.

State Legislatures in Action Against Communism. January 20, 1947. 60 pages.

State Laws Relating to Taxation of Air Commerce. December 13, 1946. 32 pages.

Small, N. J.:

Answers to Specific Questions Relating to Community Property. February 22, 1947. 7 pages.

State Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Allocation of State Alcoholic Beverage Revenues. March 23, 1947. 51 pages.

Capital Gain and Loss Provisions of State Personal Income Tax Laws Exempting Exchanges of Property. February 7, 1947. 7 pages.

Current State Casualty Insurance Legislation. May 7, 1947. 3 pages.

III. INFORMATION SECTION

Boswell, Elizabeth:

The Cherry Trees of Washington, D. C. August 14, 1946. 14 pages.

Positions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the League of Women Voters of the United States on Selected Domestic and International Issues. November 14, 1946. 4 pages.

Goold, Mary:

Monument to the Unknown Soldier of the First World War. July 22, 1946. 3 pages.

Hagen, Carl:

Selected List of Schools, Colleges and Universities in the United States Offering Courses in Watchmaking, Watch Repair and Jewelry Crafts. October 29, 1946. 5 pages.

Livingston, Helen:

Bibliography on the Proposed Reorganization of Congress, October 20, 1945 to October 1, 1946. October 11, 1946. 12 pages.

The Children's Bureau: Selected References on its History and Functions. October 11, 1946. 6 pages.

Measures and Problems Before the 80th Congress. October 5, 1946. 8 pages.

Turner, Kurt Robert:

The Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations. October 7, 1946. 65 pages.

IV. GENERAL RESEARCH SECTION

Allen, Julius:

Credit Union Policies on Interest Rates and on Consumer Credit Cooperatives. June 13, 1947. 5 pages.

The Applicability of the Parity Principles to Mineral Industries: Factors to be Considered. May 6 and 8, 1947. 6 pages.

Baldwin, Amelia H.:

Chronology of Selected Outstanding Events in the Life and Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. April 10, 1947. 16 pages.

Ball, Dudley:

Foreign Loans (Parts 1 and 2). April 9, 1947. 16 pages.

Billings, E. E.:

The Depreciation of the French Franc since 1914 and its Effect on the Lives of Individual Frenchmen. June 3, 1947. 29 pages.

Economic Life and Economic Opportunity in Alaska, A Detailed Study Containing Regions, Industries, Opportunities in Alaska, Population and Government. October 14, 1946. 56 pages.

Brewer, Virginia W.:

A United States of Europe; Past and Present Proposals. April 9, 1947. 20 pages.

The Use of the Injunction in Labor Disputes in Foreign Countries. March 3, 1947. 19 pages.

Bronson, Leisa G.:

Report on Civil Aviation Insurance. May 21, 1947. 49 pages.

Cunningham, Allan:

The Inter-American Highway. June 1947. 115 pages.

Devan, S. Arthur:

Universal Military Training. February 17, 1947. 44 pages.

Armed Forces Merger. March 11, 1947. 4 pages.

Ficker, Hermann:

Recapitulation of all Aid such as Loans, Property Credits, Advances, Relief Expenditures, Lend-Lease, and Commitments to the International Fund and Bank provided by the United States Government to all Foreign Countries for Period July 1, 1945, through December 31, 1946. March 28, 1947. 17 pages.

Gellner, Charles R.:

The History, Character and Present Status of the ABS Mandates. October 10, 1946. 19 pages.

Gewehr, H. D.:

E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company: Subsidiaries and Security Investments. May 27, 1947. 4 pages.

General Motors Corporation: an Outline of its Corporate Structure, Subsidiaries, and Manufacturers. April 11, 1947. 5 pages.

Gilbert, Wm. H.:

Federal Support for the Education of Indians. June 18, 1947. 18 pages.

Hagen, Carl A.:

Major Changes Made in the Railroad Retirement Acts by the Crosser Bill, Public Law 572, 79th Congress, 2d session (H. R. 1362) and Arguments Pro and Con. March 28, 1947. 4 pages.

Hansen, Morella:

Islands of Micronesia. January 10, 1947. 38 pages.

United Nations Machinery for the Settlement of Disputes. March 26, 1947. 7 pages.

Jackson, John C.:

Analysis of a Proposal for a Veterans' Reconstruction Finance Corporation. May 20, 1947. 15 pages.

Community Industrial Financing Plans. May 8, 1947. 15 pages.

Kalijarvi, Thorsten V.:

Trends in American Foreign Policy Since the Truman Doctrine. June 20, 1947. 12 pages.

President Zoltan Tildy and Communism in Hungary. May 21, 1947. 14 pages.

Keyser, C. Frank.

Studies of the Ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, Describing Channels, Facilities, Warehouses, etc. October 21, 1946. 74 pages.

Revision and Bringing up to date of a former Publication of Legislative Reference Service, "Historical Background of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project," for the Use of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate. May 1947. 52 pages.

Kilmer, Kenton:

Arguments Against Creation of a United States Lottery. June 2, 1947. 5 pages.

Levin, Jack:

Summary of U. S. Senate Rent Hearings. February 15, 1947. 23 pages.

Summary of U. S. Senate Subcommittee Hearings on Rent Control. February 21, 1947. 13 pages.

Manross, Lottie:

Civil Wars, Revolutions and Changes in Government in South America, 1930-1947. June 9, 1947. 15 pages.

Quattlebaum, Charles A.:

Subsidization of College Athletics. May 6, 1947. 86 pages.

Rings, Eleanor:

History of the American Labor Movement from Colonial Times to the Civil War. April 3, 1947. 13 pages.

Coal Production in Great Britain. (With John Jackson.) May 20, 1947. 23 pages.

Profit Sharing: a Brief History and Analysis. (With Julius Allen.) January 31, 1947. 14 pages.

Ruggles, Bertram L.:

Federal Expenditures for Public Works, 1791-1946. March 13, 1947. Table.

Sarkissian, A. O.:

Events Leading to the Present Political Crisis in Greece. March 25, 1947. 13 pages.

Russia and the United Nations. April 24, 1947. 4 pages.

Shurberg, Merwin:

Analysis of Railroad Reorganization Bill H. R. 3237. June 6, 1947. 19 pages.

Snide, Harold E.:

Presidents who were born in Log Cabins. June 18, 1947. 8 pages.

History of Business Depressions in the United States, Stressing Political Action Taken to Relieve Them. (To 1878.) April 16, May 2, May 19, 1947. 38 pages.

Tansill, William R.:

The Case for the Retention of the Electoral College. April 1, 1947. 5 pages.

Valeo, F. R.:

Occupation Policies in Japan. February 10, 1947. 31 pages.

U. S. Policy in China Since V-J Day 1945. May 5, 1947. 41 pages.

Wiggs, Raymond:

Examples of New Products and New Industries Arising from World War II. June 24, 1947. 2 pages.

Wilder, Tom V.:

Information Relative to the Timber Resources of the United States (Past, Present, and Future). June 5, 1947. 53 pages.

Williams, Lewis J.:

An Analysis of Republican Strength in the Solid South, 1920-46. June 19, 1947. 62 pages.

Comparison of Health Data for North Carolina with National Health Data, based on Selective Service Statistics. February 5, 1947. 14 pages.

Yakobson, Sergius:

The Economic Situation in the U. S. S. R. March 1947. 6 pages.

V. ADVANCED RESEARCH SECTION

Elsbree, Hugh L.:

Outline of Legislative Budget Problems. 1947. 1 page.

Report on the Organization of the Armed Forces. March 20, 1947. 41 pages.

Fauri, F. F.:

Comparison of Crime Statistics in Washington, D. C. for the Years 1944, 1945, and 1946. April 22, 1947. 10 pages.

Effect of 1946 Public Assistance Amendments to Social Security Act. May 5, 1947. 22 pages.

Galloway, George B.:

Major Government Lending Agencies. June 1947. 224 pages.

Kreps, Theodore J.:

Study on Economic Concentration and Monopoly. February 1947. 20 pages.

Mahoney, John R.:

Study for the Senate Appropriations Committee on Western Reclamation Projects in an effort to render advice concerning Interior Appropriations for 1948, particularly as regards Reclamation Projects. June 19, 1947. 50 pages.

Manning, R. E.:

Preliminary Report on Federal Excise Taxes. June 19, 1947. 99 pages.

Debt Retirement Procedure. February 4, 1947. 10 pages.

Tax Deductions for Capital Expenditure. April 11, 1947. 11 pages.

Peck, Gustav:

Cost of Strikes. December 30, 1946. 3 pages.

Jurisdictional Disputes. April 30, 1947. 6 pages.

B. REPORTS PUBLISHED BY COMMITTEES, ETC.¹

I. FEDERAL LAW SECTION

Oglebay, Robert S.:

Memorandum for Senate Judiciary Committee on Removal Power of Congress with respect to Supreme Court . . . Washington, 1947. (Committee print.)

Memorandum on Constitutionality of Amendment of N. L. R. A. to provide for a Union Shop. Placed in *Congressional Record*, daily edition, May 9, 1947, p. 5077.

Fennell, M. and R. L. Notz:

Termination of War Controls. Provisions of Federal Statutes Affected by the Termination of Hostilities, the War, or Emergency . . . Washington, 1947. 71 p. (80th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. doc. 5.)

Horne, Frank B.

The Poll Tax Question. Prepared February 15, 1947; placed in *Congressional Record*, daily edition, July 22, 1947, p. A3947.

II. GENERAL RESEARCH SECTION

General Housing Bill, Arguments for and against Senate Bill 1592, 79th Congress . . . Washington, 1947. 115 pages. (Committee print.) (Prepared by Jack Levin.)

Mineral Position of the United States . . . Washington, 1947. 7 p. (80th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. doc. 63.) (Prepared by B. L. Ruggles.)

Wisconsin Representation in Congress, 1848-1947. List of Wisconsin's Representation in Con-

gress, 1848-1947 . . . Washington, 1947. 7 p. (80th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. doc. 86.) (Prepared by William Tansill.)

St. Lawrence Seaway Project: Digest of Hearings Held before a Subcommittee on Foreign Relations on S. J. Res. 111. . . . Washington, 1947. 92 p. (Committee print.) (Prepared by C. Frank Keyser.)

III. ADVANCED RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESEARCH SECTIONS

Data on Wages and Profits, an Economic Analysis Prepared for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate. . . . Washington, 1947. 18 p. (80th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. doc. 21.)

Communism in Action, A Documented Study and Analysis of Communism in Operation in the Soviet Union, Prepared at the Instance and under the Direction of Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress under the Direction of Ernest S. Griffith. . . . Washington, 1946. 141 p. (79th Cong., 2d Sess., House doc. 754.)

The Organization of Agencies Providing Governmental Services to the District of Columbia. Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives. . . . Washington, 1947. 23 p. (Committee print.)

Explanation of Charts Showing the Organization of Agencies Providing Governmental Services to the District of Columbia. Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives. . . . Washington, 1947. 30 p. (Committee print.)

¹ Reports published by the Library of Congress are listed in Appendix V.

Appendix VII. Record of Principal Exhibits, Fiscal Year 1947

Date	Subject	Location
1. July 1, 1946–Sept. 30, 1946.	Some Basic Source Materials of Early American History.	Foyer of Rare Books Division. Second Floor, Main Building.
2. July 1, 1946–July 31, 1946.	American Political Broad-sides. A series of broadsides from the earliest days of the Republic to the time of Woodrow Wilson.	Foyer of Rare Books Division. Second Floor, Main Building.
3. Jan. 7, 1947–June 30, 1947.	The Congress of the United States recorded in Historical Prints.	Great Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
4. Aug. 1, 1946–Aug. 31, 1946.	Facsimiles of Mayan Codices	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
5. July 1, 1946–July 31, 1946.	Copyright Acts and Copyright Processes with Current Examples of Works from Latin America Received by Copyright Deposit.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
6. Sept. 1, 1946–Sept. 30, 1946.	Art of the Incas	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
7. Oct. 1, 1946–Oct. 31, 1946.	Colombian Government Publications Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of Bogotá.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
8. Nov. 1, 1946–Nov. 30, 1946.	Pre-Hispanic Mexican Codices	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
9. Dec. 23, 1946–Jan. 15, 1947.	Works of Men of Letters in the Hispanic World.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
10. Feb. 1, 1947–Feb. 28, 1947.	Early Travellers in the Hispanic World.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
11. Mar. 1, 1947–Mar. 31, 1947.	"Sea Shells and Sea Monsters" Photographs from the Archive of Hispanic Culture.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
12. Apr. 1, 1947–Apr. 30, 1947.	Library of Congress Publications in the Latin American Field, in Celebration of Pan American Day.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
13. May 12, 1947–June 7, 1947.	Photographs from the Archive of Hispanic Culture and History.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor, Main Building.
14. May 12, 1947–June 7, 1947.	Landmarks in Hispanic Culture and History.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor, Main Building.
15. June 27, 1946–Aug. 1, 1946.	The Security Council of the United Nations. A series of 15 photographic portraits by George Fayer.	Second Floor Gallery, Main Building.
16. July 21, 1946–Aug. 15, 1946.	Belgian Government Book Exhibit, supplemented by Library of Congress Collections.	Exhibition Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
17. Aug. 20, 1946–Sept. 9, 1946.	"Free Books in Time of Bondage," Dutch Government Exhibit, supplemented by Library of Congress Collection of underground publications.	Exhibition Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
18. Nov. 10, 1946–Nov. 17, 1946.	Childrens' Books in Russia, Before and After the Revolution. (Childrens' Book Week).	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
19. Nov. 19, 1946–Dec. 31, 1946.	UNESCO, Pictures and Documents . .	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall.
20. Dec. 23, 1946–Jan. 31, 1947.	Printed Material in Languages of Eastern European, Northern and Central Asiatic Peoples.	North Corridor, Ground Floor, Main Building.

Date	Subject	Location
21. Dec. 23, 1946-Jan. 15, 1947.	French and German Literature.....	Foyer of Rare Books Division, Second Floor, Main Building.
22. July 8, 1946-Aug. 17, 1946.	Maps and Their Uses. Exhibit Co-sponsored by Division of Cartography and Map Intelligence, the Department of State.	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
23. Oct. 16, 1946-Dec. 12, 1946.	Army Air Forces Cartographic and Geographic Publications, Co-sponsored with the Army Air Forces Aeronautical Chart Service.	Maps Division Reading Room, First Floor, Main Building.
24. Dec. 12, 1946-Jan. 4, 1947.	Maps on Topics of Current Interest..	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
25. Dec. 24, 1946-Jan. 1, 1947.	Christmas Map Exhibit.....	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
26. Jan. 10, 1947-Feb. 7, 1947.	Early British Cartography.....	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
27. Feb. 8, 1947-Mar. 8, 1947.	Italian Cartography.....	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
28. Mar. 7, 1947-Apr. 7, 1947.	Europe's Boundary Problems.....	Ground Floor Gallery, Main Building.
29. Mar. 9, 1947-Apr. 5, 1947.	Ancient and Medieval Cartography..	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
30. Apr. 10, 1947-Apr. 30, 1947.	Early Development of Navigational Charts.	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
31. May 12, 1947-June 7, 1947.	Recent Government Map Publications.	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
32. June 15, 1947-July 31, 1947.	Early and Modern Road Maps.....	Maps Division Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
33. Oct. 7, 1946-Dec. 20, 1946.	Autographed Letters and Manuscripts of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy in the Gertrude Clarke Whitall Foundation.	North Corridor, Ground Floor, Main Building.
34. Apr. 1, 1946-June 30, 1946.	H. Blackiston Wilkins Collection of Viols.	Foyer of Rare Books Division, Second Floor, Main Building.
35. Dec. 20, 1946-June 30, 1947.	Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes and Related Materials.	South Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
36. Dec. 10, 1946-Feb. 2, 1947.	Brahms' Original Manuscript Scores of <i>Symphony No. 3, Opus 90, Quintet in F Minor, Op 34</i> .	Great Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
37. Apr. 3, 1947-May 20, 1947.	Johannes Brahms 1833-1897, Commemorating 50th anniversary of his death.	North Corridor, Ground Floor, Main Building.
38. May 23, 1947-June 30, 1947.	Some Treasures in the Music Division	North Corridor, Ground Floor, Main Building.
39. Dec. 10, 1946-Dec. 31, 1946.	Progress of Hebrew Book Production Since the Invention of Printing.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
40. July 1, 1946-Sept. 30, 1946.	Shalom Aleichem.....	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
41. Oct. 4, 1946-Dec. 2, 1946.	Arabic Books and Manuscripts.....	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
42. Dec. 3, 1946-Jan. 3, 1947.	Japanese Publications in Occupied Areas.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
43. Feb. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1947.	Recent Siamese Acquisitions.....	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
44. Apr. 1, 1947-Apr. 30, 1947.	Chinese Illustrated Books.....	Orientalia Division, and West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
45. June 1, 1947-July 31, 1947.	The Japanese Stage, Ancient and Modern.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, and Foyer, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
46. Feb. 12, 1947-June 30, 1947.	Abraham Lincoln's Account of His Life.	Main Exhibit Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.
47. Dec. 15, 1946-June 30, 1947.	The Lacock Abbey Magna Carta with Historical Literature about Magna Carta.	Gallery, Main Exhibit Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.

Date	Subject	Location
48. July 1, 1946–Aug. 31, 1946.	The J. E. & R. Pennell Fourth Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.	South Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.
49. Aug. 1, 1946–Sept. 30, 1946.	George Bellows' Lithographs, Recent Acquisitions to Prints & Photographs Division.	Second Floor, Main Building.
50. Sept. 13, 1946–Oct. 6, 1946.	Photographic Portraits of Some of World War II Leaders, Commander Maurice Constant, U. S. N. R.	Ground Floor, Gallery, Main Building.
51. Feb. 15, 1947–May 25, 1947.	Benjamin H. Latrobe, American Architect, "Castles in the Air and other projects."	Gallery, Great Hall, Second Floor Main Building.
52. May 15, 1947–June 25, 1947.	Some Trends in Library Architecture.	Ground Floor Gallery, Main Building.
53. May 1, 1947–Aug. 1, 1947.	The J. E. & R. Pennell Fifth Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.	South Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.
54. Sept. 6, 1946–Dec. 15, 1946.	Frederic W. Goudy Collection in the Library of Congress.	South Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.
55. Feb. 5, 1947–Feb. 28, 1947.	Examples of the Spread of Roman Type in the First Century of Printing.	North Corridor, Ground Floor, Main Building, (Re-located to Foyer of Rare Books Division, Second Floor, Main Bldg.)
56. Feb. 15, 1947–Mar. 16, 1947.	Elzevier Bible.....	Great Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
57. Apr. 15, 1947–May 15, 1947.	Fifty Books of the Year, 1946 Exhibition of American Institute of Graphic Arts.	Main Exhibition Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
58. Apr. 1, 1947–June 1, 1947.	<i>Doctrina Christiana</i> printed at Manila, 1593, <i>Ordinationes Generales</i> , Binondo, 1604.	Main Exhibition Hall, Main Building, Main Floor.
59. Apr. 4, 1947–May 10, 1947.	First Editions of Charles Dickens Works from the S. L. Keble Collection.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor, Main Building.
60. May 12, 1947–June 30, 1947.	Rare and Artistic Books and Manuscripts relating to Latin American Law.	Law Division, Second Floor, Main Building.
61. June 1, 1947–Aug. 30, 1947.	Recent Additions to the Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.	Main Exhibition Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
62. Oct. 16, 1946–Dec. 1, 1946.	The Aviation Collection, Selected Materials.	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall, Main Building.
63. Oct. 16, 1946–Nov. 30, 1946.	Anaesthesia, An exhibition commemorating 100 years of its use.	Main Floor Exhibition Hall, Main Building.
64. Dec. 1, 1946–Dec. 31, 1946.	American Nobel Laureates in Science, 1946.	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
65. Feb. 1, 1947–Feb. 28, 1947.	Tycho Brahe, 1546–1601.....	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
66. Mar. 3, 1947–Mar. 31, 1947.	Alexander Graham Bell, 100th Anniversary of Birth.	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
67. Apr. 20, 1947–Apr. 27, 1947.	National Pharmacy Week, Featuring Cancer Control.	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
68. June 1, 1946–Oct. 21, 1946.	Tennessee Sesquicentennial Exhibition.	North Gallery, Second Floor, and Ground Floor, Main Building.
69. Dec. 28, 1946–Mar. 31, 1947.	Iowa Centennial Exhibition.....	North Gallery, Second Floor and Basement Gallery, Main Building.
70. June 7, 1947–Aug. 30, 1947.	Utah, Centennial of Settlement.....	Ground Floor Gallery and Gallery, Great Hall, Second Floor, Main Building.
71. July 15, 1946–Oct. 31, 1946.	"Know Your Library," Exhibit No. 1., The Copyright Office.	West Lobby, Basement, Annex Building.

Date	Subject	Location
72. Nov. 20, 1946-Jan. 2, 1947.	"Know Your Library," Exhibit No. 2, Acquisitions Department, Surplus Books.	West Lobby, Basement, Annex Building.
73. Apr. 15, 1947-June 30, 1947.	"Know Your Library," Exhibit No. 3, Acquisitions Department, Publications Exchange Program.	West Lobby, Basement Annex Building.
74. July 2, 1946-July 31, 1946.	Independence of the Philippine Islands, Exhibition in Celebration of.	First Floor Exhibition Hall, Main Building.
75. Sept. 19, 1946-Sept. 30, 1946.	Observance of the Visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to Washington.	Entrance to Main Reading Room, Main Floor, Main Building.
76. July 1, 1946-Oct. 1, 1946.	Banner Presented to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, European Theatre of Operations, by the Officers, Men and Women who Served Under Him.	Second Floor, Exhibition Hall, Main Building.
77. May 4, 1947-May 11, 1947.	Religious Book Week Exhibit.	Great Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
78. May 18, 1947-May 25, 1947.	"I am an American Day" Exhibit . .	Great Hall, Main Floor, Main Building.
79. Oct. 16, 1946-Dec. 1, 1946.	The Story of the Army Air Forces in Photographs.	Ground Floor Gallery, Main Building.
80. Oct. 23, 1946-Dec. 14, 1946.	Smithsonian Institution, an exhibition to Commemorate the Centenary of Founding.	Second Floor Exhibition Hall, Main Building.
81. Nov. 19, 1946-Nov. 26, 1946.	Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Featured on Dedication Day, Proclaimed by President Truman, November 19, 1946.	Gallery, Second Floor, Main Building.
82. Jan. 20, 1947-Feb. 15, 1947.	Air Transport Command.	Ground Floor, North Corridor, Main Building.
83. May 2, 1947-June 1, 1947.	"Men and Coal," Dept. of Interior, Coal Mines Administration exhibit.	Ground Floor Gallery, Main Building.

Appendix VIII. Record of Concerts, Fiscal Year 1947

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1946

October 30. The Paganini Quartet.

November 1, 7, 8, 14, 15. The Paganini Quartet.

1947

January 24. The Griller String Quartet.

February 21. The London String Quartet.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1946

July 2. The Berkshire Wood Wind Ensemble, Louis Speyer, Director, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 9. Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, Alfred Zighera, Director, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 9, 12, 14. The Albeneri Trio, at Stanford University, California.

July 16. The Kroll Quartet, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 21, 23. The Albeneri Trio, at Stanford University, California.

July 23. The Berkshire Chamber Orchestra, Louis Speyer, Conductor, Richard Burgin, violin, Alfred Krips, violin, Jean Lefranc, viola, Jean Bedetti, violoncello, Viktor Polatschek, clarinet, Raymond Allard, bassoon, Roman Szulc, timpani, Lukas Foss, piano, Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord, Valentina Vishnevskaya, soprano, and Soprano Chorus of The Berkshire Music Center, trained by Hugh Ross, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 26, 28. The Albeneri Trio, at Stanford University, California.

August 2. The Albeneri Trio, at Stanford University, California.

August 4. The London String Quartet, and Lyell Barbour, piano, at the Musical Arts Society, La Jolla, California.

September 11. William Kroll, violin, and Corinne Lacomblé, piano, at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

September 22. William Kroll, violin, and Corinne Lacomblé, piano, at The Montalvo Foundation, Saratoga, California.

October 11. The Pro Arte Quartet, at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio.

October 22. The Pro Arte Quartet, at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

November 5. The Kroll Quartet, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

November 12. The Kroll Quartet, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

November 19. The Kroll Quartet, and Zosia Jacynowicz, piano, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

December 2. The Kroll Quartet, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

December 3. The Kroll Quartet, at The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

December 4. The Kroll Quartet, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

1947

February 2. The Pro Arte Quartet, at Hamline University, St. Louis, Missouri.

February 10. The Gordon String Quartet, and Cecil Figelski, viola, at Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Maryland.

February 10. The London String Quartet, at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

February 11. The London String Quartet, at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.

February 13. The London String Quartet, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

February 15. The London String Quartet, at Memphis College of Music, Memphis, Tennessee.

February 17. The London String Quartet, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

February 19. The London String Quartet, at The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

February 20. The London String Quartet, at Hollins College, Virginia.

February 23. The London String Quartet, at the Jonathan Edwards College, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

February 24. The London String Quartet, at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

February 25. The London String Quartet, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

February 26. The London String Quartet, at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

March 1. The London String Quartet, at Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Maryland.

March 2. The London String Quartet, at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

April 17. The Kroll Quartet, at Pius X School of Liturgical Music of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York City.

April 22. The Gordon String Quartet, at The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

May 3. Martha Graham with Erick Hawkins, May O'Donnell, Pearl Lang, and Dance Company, at A Symposium on Music Criticism, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Mr. Chavez and Mr. Schuman were each commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation to compose the music for a

choreographic work to be produced by Martha Graham.) Choreography, Martha Graham; Sets, Isamu Noguchi; Costumes, Edythe Gilfond; Musical Director, Louis Horst. (Carlos Chavez—Dark Meadow; William Schuman—Night Journey [First performance].)

May 11. Marcel Grandjany, harp, James Pappoutsakis, flute, David Glazer, clarinet, and 9 strings from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Krips, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

May 14. The Kroll Quartet, at the Berkshire Museum Auditorium, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

May 17. The Gordon String Quartet, David Glazer, clarinet, and Jay Rosenfeld, viola, at the Berkshire Museum Auditorium, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1946

October 7, 8. Nathan Milstein, violin, Joseph Blatt at the piano.

October 22. The Gordon String Quartet. A concert tendered to the Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs.

December 10, 11. Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano.

December 18, 19. The Budapest String Quartet, Max Hollander, violin, Louis Graeler, violin, Milton Katims, viola, and Harvey Shapiro, violoncello.

1947

January 10. The Pasquier Trio.

March 6, 8. The Busch String Quartet, and Rudolf Serkin, piano.

March 21, 22. Gregor Piatigorsky, violoncello, and Reginald Stewart, piano.

March 27, 28. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 3, 4. The Budapest String Quartet, and Milton Katims, viola.

April 10, 11. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 24, 25. The Budapest String Quartet, Milton Katims, viola, and Howard Mitchell, violoncello.

April 28. The Budapest String Quartet.

May 8, 9. The Budapest String Quartet.

May 15, 16. The Budapest String Quartet, Ralph MacLean, clarinet, James Chambers, horn, Elias Carmen, bassoon, and Anton Torello, double bass.

THE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1946

December 30. The Stuyvesant String Quartet. A concert tendered to the Modern Language Association.

Appendix IX. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATION, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1946

	1947	1946
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates	98,399	18,622
Total number of requests (orders) filled	94,815	16,958
Total number of official orders	5,784	4,965
Total number of estimates made	3,584	1,252
Total number of items requested and searched	196,798	36,531
Total number of items supplied	189,630	29,809
Total number of items referred to other libraries	2,316	1,093
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions	2,392	1,114

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

	For official use		All other photoduplicates		Total production	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Photostat exposures	65,562	46,847	328,282	111,303	393,844	158,150
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	7,640	13,385	2,990,722	897,974	2,998,362	911,359
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	1,345	542	836,433	515,722	837,778	516,264
Enlargements from microfilm	1,164	2,616	92,905	77,638	94,069	80,254
Photograph copy negatives	1,543	853	5,209	3,746	6,752	4,599
Photograph contact prints	1,584	2,266	14,570	20,576	16,154	22,842
Photograph projection prints	1,468	595	9,934	10,395	11,402	10,990
Photograph view negatives	173	84	13	.....	186	84
Color transparencies . . . . .	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Lantern slides	7	79	610	68	617	147
Blueprints (square feet)	21	11	12,593	10,427	12,614	10,438
Ozalid prints	147	.....	225	.....	372	.....
Multex plates	848	372	27	.....	875	372
Dry mounting	648	193	281	233	929	426

Appendix X. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Year 1947

Production:

13¼'' masters for pressing	168
17¼'' masters for pressing	0
10'' instantaneous acetate records	8
12'' instantaneous acetate records	1,881
16'' instantaneous acetate records	996

Sale of Pressings:

10'' AAFS records	3,787
12'' AAFS records	7,579

Receipts, Obligations and Potential Value:

Unobligated balance, June 30, 1946	\$433.05
Receipts, fiscal year 1947	31,519.62
Total available	31,952.67
Obligations, fiscal year 1947	26,482.30
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1947	5,470.37
Funds to be transferred from Special Deposits	1,517.69
Accounts receivable (work completed)	10,853.77
Supplies on hand	12,444.02
Supplies on order, June 30, 1947	2,996.45
Potential value, June 30, 1947	33,282.30

Appendix XI. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Volumes and pamphlets ¹	240, 604	187, 617	8, 187, 064	² 7, 946, 460
Bound newspaper volumes	3, 092	3, 147	121, 251	118, 159
Manuscripts (pieces)	498, 249	192, 012	8, 620, 162	8, 121, 913
Maps and views	158, 678	71, 787	1, 869, 970	1, 711, 292
Microfilms (reels and strips)	7, 180	15, 658	66, 181	59, 001
Motion pictures (reels)	17, 545	31, 600	61, 100	43, 555
Music (volumes and pieces)	23, 784	16, 011	1, 743, 394	1, 719, 610
Phonograph recordings (records)	13, 504	137, 454	274, 092	260, 588
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	113, 045	14, 422	1, 063, 879	950, 834
Prints, fine (pieces)	1, 581	1, 863	578, 527	576, 946
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.)	272, 951	55, 272	560, 188	287, 237

B. UNBOUND MATERIAL AWAITING BINDING PREPARATION

	1947	1946	Total contents of Library	
			1947	1946
Unbound serial parts	1, 002, 515	835, 536	5, 209, 253	4, 206, 738
Newspapers (issues)	852, 242	505, 902	852, 242	505, 902

¹ Count excludes bound newspaper volumes for the first time.

² Adjusted count, excluding duplicates in Exchange Collection.

C. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947, BY SOURCE ¹

Source	Pieces, 1947	Pieces, 1946
1. By purchase from—		
Archive of Hispanic Culture	297	234
Babine Bequest	300	
Books for Supreme Court	2, 666	2, 461
Cooperation with American Republics	3, 881	2, 773
Guggenheim Fund		4
Huntington Fund	2, 468	3, 691
Increase of Law Library	58, 116	28, 065
Increase of Library of Congress, General	529, 952	151, 799
Microfilm—newspapers	761	
Pennell Fund	180	736
Rockefeller Fund—Motion Picture Project		39
Whittall Fund	19	
Wilbur Fund	41	
Total	598, 681	189, 802
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind	13, 480	12, 033
Copyright	154, 814	160, 670
Public Printer	782, 004	613, 209
Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit	6, 007	5, 413
Langley Aeronautical Library	374	187
Total	956, 679	791, 512
3. By official donation from—		
Local agencies	11, 527	3, 506
State agencies	54, 826	85, 910
Transfers from Federal agencies	1, 303, 859	1, 255, 805
Total	1, 370, 212	1, 345, 221
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate)	124, 368	18, 216
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	679, 832	153, 548
Total	804, 200	171, 764
5. By gift from individuals and unofficial sources	162, 654	48, 502
6. Form material not identified as to source—		
Unbound serial parts	144, 456	148, 458
Unbound newspaper issues	2, 149, 452	1, 344, 106
Manuscripts	494, 266	186, 556
Maps	108, 569	43, 491
Total	2, 896, 743	1, 722, 611
Total receipts	6, 789, 169	4, 269, 412

¹ Receipts include the following: volumes and pamphlets, unbound serial parts, newspapers (issues), manuscripts, maps, microfilm (reels), motion pictures (reels), music (pieces), phonograph records, photographic prints, negatives and slides (pieces), photostats (sheets), fine prints, other (broadsides, posters, etc.).

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

	1947	1946
Incoming letter mail, Acquisitions Department (pieces)	63, 983	56, 635
Order Division:		
Purchase requisitions acted upon	31, 873	28, 052
Purchase searching:		
Titles searched	51, 994	82, 842
Titles found to be already represented in collections	24, 510	42, 085
Invoices:		
Received	6, 765	5, 725
Cleared	6, 129	5, 493
On hand at end of period	1, 067	794
Pieces accessioned in Purchase Clearing Section ¹	885, 967	188, 476
Evaluation:		
Official evaluations	2, 913	3, 006
Reference inquiries rec'd and answered by letter (letters)	973	921
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Exchange Section:		
Requests sent (letters)	7, 328	4, 148
Acknowledgments	5, 039	3, 178
Incoming pieces handled	3, 058, 407	1, 886, 211
Outgoing pieces handled	191, 975	264, 283
Unaccessioned receipts (estimated)	2, 000, 000	2, 500, 000
Gift Section:		
Requests sent (letters)	6, 804	6, 269
Acknowledgments	5, 500	3, 761
Incoming pieces handled	159, 194	47, 225
Unaccessioned gift items (estimated)	3, 462	5, 500
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication	12, 332	16, 889
Titles searched	6, 468	3, 734
Items requested	860	1, 009
Incoming pieces handled	84, 028	98, 942
Accession Searching Section:		
Titles searched	184, 459	122, 943
Items accepted for collections:		
New titles or editions	94, 474	50, 695
Additional copies	13, 371	11, 519
Items awaiting search	5, 427	250, 625
Serial Record Division:		
Unbound serial parts processed	1, 209, 507	922, 074
Volumes added to classed collections	26, 540	12, 420
Other material processed	1, 567	2, 701
Reference inquiries handled (total)	23, 340	23, 526
Telephone inquiries	20, 134	20, 299
New checking entries made	14, 646	13, 802
Materials awaiting disposition:		
Bound volumes	26, 563	10, 139
Other (pieces)	60, 528	131, 749

¹ "Accessions" are not counted as "receipts" (table B) until after completion of payment.

Appendix XII. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

	1947	1946
<i>I. Preparation for Collection</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging (entries prepared):		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	91,352	69,544
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	11,270	
c. Slavic Project	35,838	32,539
d. O. S. R. D. Project	34,006	
e. Total entries prepared	172,466	102,083
2. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	10,710	3,426
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	
c. Total	10,710	3,426
3. Titles cataloged for printing:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	35,723	48,635
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	6,295	
3. Maps Division	633	827
4. Total	42,651	49,462
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	13,192	6,398
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	758	
3. Total	13,950	6,398
c. Total titles cataloged for printing	56,601	55,860
4. Form card cataloging	726	1,746
5. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	1,435	1,796
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	87	
3. Total	1,522	1,796
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	79,338	46,011
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	490	
3. Total	79,828	46,011
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
6. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3,769	4,312
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	227	
3. Total	3,996	4,312
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	7,022	3,070
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	809	
3. Total	7,831	3,070
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	11,827	7,382
7. Titles in process:		
a. Titles awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	84	52
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	
3. Total	84	52
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or revising:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	1,267	1,273
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	
3. Total	1,267	1,273

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947—Continued

	1947	1946
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
8. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited.....	4, 603	3, 468
b. Titles edited awaiting revision.....	80	47
c. Titles awaiting editing...*	888	356
<i>IV. Development of Catalog Tools</i>		
9. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	23, 348	31, 560
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	2, 861	
3. Total.....	26, 209	31, 560
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	6, 341	6, 360
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1, 078	
3. Total.....	7, 419	6, 360

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

1. *Résumé of Activities*

<i>I. Preparation for Collections</i>		
1. Subject cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed.....	54, 833	53, 027
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision.....	139	298
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	2, 480	1, 768
d. Uncataloged pamphlets classified and subject headed.....	3, 257	6, 769
e. Uncataloged sheet music classified.....	2, 684	9, 918
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted.....	46, 833	47, 226
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted.....	77, 479	79, 924
c. Other shelflisting.....	6, 203	7, 524
d. Other shelflisting (volumes).....	5, 368	4, 433
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	6, 748	3, 045
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting.....	9, 980	5, 377
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled.....	158, 864	135, 911
b. Volumes awaiting labeling.....	4, 826	4, 736
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged.....	4, 380	7, 044
b. Titles revised.....	12, 750	10, 968
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	17, 130	18, 012
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	383	554
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted.....	5, 306	8, 853
b. Volumes reshelflisted.....	8, 172	14, 465
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified.....	30, 184	32, 292
b. Titles awaiting classification.....	168	868

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING ON MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947—
Continued1. *Résumé of Activities*—Continued

	1947	1946
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
7. Subject headings:		
a. Established.....	1, 228	1, 442
b. Cancelled or changed.....	106	68
8. Class numbers:		
a. Established.....	371	346
b. Changed.....	107	99

2. *Material Shelflisted*¹ *During Fiscal Years 1946 and 1947, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress, by Class, as of June 30, 1947*

	1947		1946		Total volumes
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	234	2, 731	286	1, 479	179, 485
B-BJ Philosophy.....	1, 023	1, 463	1, 104	1, 544	58, 751
BL-BX Religion.....	2, 362	3, 826	2, 089	2, 966	209, 465
C History auxiliary sciences.....	505	828	471	790	89, 402
D History (except American).....	5, 535	10, 458	5, 698	9, 507	281, 658
E-F American history.....	1, 643	3, 899	1, 993	3, 854	288, 430
G Geography-anthropology.....	917	1, 604	700	1, 179	75, 033
H Social science.....	6, 791	18, 103	7, 433	15, 778	812, 365
J Political science.....	1, 685	8, 247	2, 124	6, 004	332, 531
L Education.....	747	2, 212	1, 030	2, 073	182, 245
M Music.....	2, 545	4, 206	2, 921	4, 392	100, 361
N Fine arts.....	1, 845	2, 800	1, 466	1, 969	94, 040
P Language and literature.....	11, 462	15, 951	11, 282	14, 883	625, 380
Q Science.....	2, 516	5, 279	2, 290	4, 311	320, 756
R Medicine.....	1, 120	2, 353	1, 632	2, 342	139, 552
S Agriculture.....	987	2, 716	1, 283	2, 416	153, 332
T Technology.....	2, 848	8, 362	3, 231	6, 604	322, 287
U Military science.....	567	2, 529	857	1, 951	69, 348
V Naval science.....	261	850	533	1, 143	42, 786
Z Bibliography.....	654	2, 770	972	2, 457	194, 582
Total.....	46, 247	101, 187	49, 395	87, 642	4, 571, 789

¹ Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record.

C. STATISTICS OF UNION CATALOG, FISCAL YEARS 1946 AND 1947

Production	1947	1946
<i>I. Regular Additions to Union Catalog</i>		
1. Library of Congress printed cards for new titles.....	54, 887	61, 959
2. Cards from other libraries:		
a. Regular card contributions.....	190, 799	190, 423
b. Cards received from libraries checking <i>Catalog of Books Represented by L. C. Printed Cards</i>	40, 068	39, 529
c. Cards typed for items located through <i>Weekly List</i>	5, 089	1, 052
d. Titles clipped and pasted by Union Catalog staff.....	2, 599	5, 600
e. Total cards from other libraries.....	238, 555	236, 604
3. Card from other Union Catalogs (cards typed).....	223, 815	133, 709
4. Gross total regular cards received and prepared.....	517, 257	432, 272
5. Duplicate cards cancelled.....	220, 355	249, 959
6. Net total regular additions to the catalog.....	296, 902	182, 313
7. Estimated number of cards for titles in catalog.....	14, 015, 391	13, 718, 489
<i>II. Supplementary Additions</i>		
8. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	20, 243	27, 989
9. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	13, 063	13, 954
10. Cross-references typed by Union Catalog staff.....	11, 503	7, 907
11. Total supplementary additions to the Catalog.....	44, 809	49, 850
12. Estimated number of supplementary cards in Catalog.....	1, 382, 856	1, 338, 047
<i>III. Replacement Additions</i>		
13. Corrected and revised reprints for L. C. titles.....	20, 190	24, 261
14. Added entry corrected and revised cards.....	15, 690	6, 136
15. Total replacement additions to the catalog.....	35, 880	30, 397
<i>IV. Locations</i>		
16. Duplicate cards cancelled.....	220, 355	249, 959
17. Titles checked from other Union Catalogs.....	1, 096, 666	458, 258
18. Total locations.....	1, 317, 021	708, 217
<i>V. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>		
19. Total cards received from foreign libraries.....	39, 354	21, 697
20. Microfilm cards.....	2, 847	1, 652
21. Photo-facsimile cards.....	10	6
22. Total cards auxiliary catalogs.....	42, 211	23, 355

Appendix XIII. Statistics of Distribution of Card Indexes, Fiscal Years 1946 and 1947

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM CARD SALES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1947	1946
Sales (regular)	\$587, 012. 42	\$411, 111. 22
Sales (to Government libraries)	38, 500. 71	13, 707. 12
Sales (to foreign libraries)	9, 243. 81	5, 297. 13
Total	634, 756. 94	430, 115. 47

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS

	1947			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular orders	\$0. 09	857, 990	.....	\$77, 211. 00
	. 065	55, 256	.....	3, 591. 64
	. 055	26, 875	.....	1, 478. 12
	. 05	1, 826, 957	.....	91, 337. 10
	. 035	365, 238	.....	12, 783. 33
	. 025	3, 596	.....	89. 90
	. 02	11	.....	. 22
	. 018	597	.....	10. 75
	. 01	44, 722	.....	447. 22
	. 024	.....	14, 593, 752	350, 250. 05
	. 012	.....	41, 715	500. 58
Total . . . . .	.....	3, 181, 242	14, 635, 467	537, 699. 91
Class 3: Series orders	. 065	1, 873	.....	121. 75
	. 055	39, 874	.....	2, 193. 07
	. 05	126	.....	6. 30
	. 04	11, 069	.....	441. 92
	. 035	30	.....	1. 05
	. 02	280	.....	5. 60
	. 024	.....	234, 264	5, 622. 33
Total . . . . .	.....	53, 252	234, 264	8, 392. 02
Class 4: Subject orders	. 09	296	.....	26. 64
	. 06	17, 359	.....	733. 21
	. 05	38, 584	.....	1, 929. 20
	. 045	295	.....	13. 28
	. 04	35, 451	.....	1, 417. 78
	. 035	10, 799	.....	377. 97
	. 024	.....	77, 340	1, 856. 16
	. 012	.....	96	1. 15
Total . . . . .	.....	102, 784	77, 436	6, 355. 38

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1947			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 5: Agriculture cards	\$0. 05 . 02 . 024	5, 172 80 22, 748		\$206. 88 1. 60 545. 95
Total		5, 252	22, 748	754. 43
Class 6: Proofsheets		1, 748, 818		6, 031. 32
Class 7: Special sets		1, 065		12. 50
Class 8: Map cards	. 065 . 04 . 024 Sets	341 6 1, 480 327, 411		22. 16 . 24 35. 52 9, 550. 29
Total		327, 758	1, 480	9, 608. 21
Class 9: Miscellaneous				2, 062. 34
Class 10: Anonymous headings	. 02	46, 638		932. 76
Class 11: Waste cards		24, 000		24. 00
Class 12: Catalog reference	. 05 . 04 . 01 . 024	89 53 7 46		4. 45 2. 12 . 07 1. 10
Total		149	46	7. 74
Class 22: Cooperative Acquisition project	. 09 . 065 . 05 . 024	52, 854 34 5, 710 275		4, 756. 86 2. 21 285. 50 6. 60
Total		58, 598	275	5, 051. 17
Class 24: Medical	. 01	10, 630		106. 30
Class 25: Depository cards	. 01	362, 842		3, 628. 28
Class 30: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (annual)				6, 745. 00
Class 31: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (monthlies and quarterlies)				3, 400. 00
Class 32: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (all issues)				55, 750. 00
Class 90: L. C. Classification Schedules				705. 48
Class 91: Additions and changes				505. 09
Class 92: Notes and decisions				131. 38

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1947	1946
Total cards sold	18, 793, 450	15, 964, 476
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	5, 322, 607	8, 573, 000
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 763, 490	1, 602, 344
To other divisions in Library of Congress	52, 073	93, 465
To South American Institutions	147, 762	97, 984
To other foreign institutions	57, 581	35, 594
To U. S. Government libraries	238, 291	175, 367
To cooperative libraries	98, 863	49, 260
To individuals (book donors, etc.)	52, 980	42, 047
	7, 733, 647	10, 669, 061
Cards distributed	26, 527, 097	26, 633, 537
Cards cut in bindery	35, 314, 732	37, 130, 860
Less cards distributed	26, 527, 097	26, 633, 537
Cards added to stock	8, 787, 635	10, 497, 323
Author-title searches	1, 479, 732	1, 284, 177
Serial number orders	2, 019, 386	1, 973, 894
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	18, 000	7, 499
New subscribers added:		
Regular	373	306
Foreign	29	15
U. S. Government libraries	41	25
Firms and individuals	129	150
Total	572	496

¹ Final estimated figure including cancellations of a number of War and Navy Department camps and posts.

Appendix XIV. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1946 and 1947

	1947	1946
Volumes transmitted to the bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	24, 837	21, 340
Newspapers	3, 943	3, 009
Quarter-binding	23, 084	18, 825
Total new binding	51, 864	43, 174
Rebinding	9, 973	8, 343
Total volumes transmitted	61, 837	51, 517
Volumes returned from the bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	33, 609	22, 730
Newspapers	3, 030	3, 299
Quarter-binding	21, 182	23, 957
Total new binding	57, 821	49, 986
Rebinding	7, 416	12, 833
Total volumes returned	65, 237	62, 819
Pamphlets stitched in covers	18, 401	19, 310
Rare books repaired, cleaned and conditioned	7, 258	6, 205
Other books repaired without binding	8, 208	5, 394
Prints and fine arts books given preservative treatment	27, 165	26, 863
Manuscripts restored and repaired	77, 357	51, 975
Maps mounted and conditioned	45, 806	38, 858

Appendix XV. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1947

- No. 1292, July 30, 1946. Explains the Library's policy on efficiency ratings.
- No. 1293, August 8, 1946. Transfers the Latin American Bibliographical Guides program to the Director of the Hispanic Foundation.
- No. 1294, August 8, 1946. Announces the transfer of the Delta Collection from the Thomas Jefferson Room to the Microfilm Reading Room.
- No. 1295, August 22, 1946. Establishes a Folklore Section in the Music Division.
- No. 1296, September 11, 1946. Announces the schedule for submission of annual reports and special articles for *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* throughout the calendar year 1947.
- No. 1297, September 20, 1946. Announces changes in schedules for Saturday and Sunday service.
- No. 1298, September 26, 1946. Explains leave and attendance regulations in the Library.
- No. 1299, October 1, 1946. Consolidates the work for the blind under the administration of the Division of Books for the Adult Blind, and announces liquidation of the corporation of the National Library for the Blind, Incorporated, and merger of its activities with the work for the blind at the Library of Congress.
- No. 1300, October 3, 1946. Designates the Motion Picture Project as the Motion Picture Division.
- No. 1301, October 7, 1946. Announces the hours of public service in the Library's reading rooms, superseding General Order 1259.
- No. 1302, October 16, 1946. Changes the name of Division of Books for the Adult Blind to Division for the Blind.
- No. 1303, October 16, 1946. Announces the availability of guide service for tours of the exhibit areas during specified hours on weekdays.
- No. 1304, October 17, 1946. Transfers the Mimeograph and Multilith Section from the Supply Office to the Office of the Secretary.
- No. 1305, October 22, 1946. Describes the administrative organization of the Processing Department, incorporating or superseding provisions of previous general orders on this subject.
- No. 1306, December 2, 1946. Outlines the procedure to be followed in accepting and rejecting materials sent on approval.
- No. 1307, December 3, 1946. States the procedure to be followed in cataloging special collections.
- No. 1308, December 5, 1946. Establishes policies and procedures for staff participation in Library administration.
- No. 1309, December 24, 1946. Establishes the Guard Division.
- No. 1310, January 3, 1947. Outlines the procedure for the routing and selection of periodicals and newspapers received as copyright deposits.
- No. 1311, January 20, 1947. Refers to the availability of special guide service.
- No. 1312, January 21, 1947. Assigns to directors of Departments the responsibility for the daily transmittal of leave cards to the Personnel Office.
- No. 1313, January 22, 1947. Revises General Order 1301 with respect to the hours of service of the Law Library in the Capitol.
- No. 1314, February 14, 1947. Authorizes meetings of Department directors with division chiefs and other supervisory personnel.
- No. 1315, March 14, 1947. Directs that staff meetings be held in each division, section, or other suitable unit, to discuss Library policies and programs.
- No. 1316, April 14, 1947. Announces the closing of the Prints and Photographs Reading Room on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
- No. 1317, April 14, 1947. Announces revision of Saturday hours of opening in the Hispanic Room.
- No. 1318, April 28, 1947. Establishes responsibilities for control of the use of penalty indicia and describes the system of reports to be used.
- No. 1319, May 15, 1947. Describes the Employees Loyalty Program to be undertaken by the Library.
- No. 1320, May 19, 1947. Establishes certain correspondence requirements.
- No. 1321, May 21, 1947. Outlines procedures for handling requests from Members of Congress for reference and research services.
- No. 1322, May 23, 1947. Announces the observance of Memorial Day as a holiday.
- No. 1323, June 3, 1947. Establishes the Science and Technology Project in the Reference Department, with divisional status.
- No. 1324, June 20, 1947. Amends General Order 1298 on leave regulations.
- No. 1325, June 24, 1947. Announces that the Library will operate under the terms of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-23 with respect to inter-agency record transfers.
- No. 1326, June 27, 1947. Prescribes the methods and forms for compiling statistics of the materials which the Library receives, adds to its collections, and disposes of otherwise.

Appendix XVI. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1947

	Author- ized posi- tions	Employment on pay period ending—		
		July 1, 1946	Dec. 29, 1946	June 29, 1947
Salaries, Library Proper:				
Office of Librarian	3	3	4	4
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian	2			1
Information and Publications Office	6	7	6	7
Keeper of Collections	2	5	3	2
Total	10	12	9	10
Director of Administrative Services	5	4	3	6
Account's Office	6	7	7	7
Disbursing Office	7	6	7	6
Personnel Office	25	26	26	26
Photoduplication Service		1		
Secretary's Office	25	27	31	28
Supply Office	5	11	6	6
Tabulating Office	5	6	6	6
Total	78	88	86	85
Director of Reference Department	11	9	10	9
Assistant Director of Public Reference	2	1	1	1
General Reference and Bibliography Division	49	49	49	44
Aeronautics Division	5	4	5	4
Hispanic Foundation	8	5	10	10
Manuscripts Division	18	17	18	18
Maps Division	14	15	16	13
Music Division	16	14	15	15
Orientalia Division	20	19	22	21
Prints and Photographs Division	12	10	12	12
Rare Books Division	9	10	10	8
Stack and Reader Division	72½	76	78	62
Serials Division	44	46	46	46
Loan Division	52	49	52	45
Total	332½	324	344	308
Law Library	31	31	32	31
Director of Processing Department	16	17	15	15
Descriptive Cataloging Division	97	85	88	66
Subject Cataloging Division	56	55	60	65
Binding Division	9	9	8	8
Catalog Maintenance Division	27	24	26	26
Total	205	190	197	180
Director of Acquisitions Department	15	11	11	9
Exchange and Gift Division	30	34	32	24
Order Division	31	35	31	31
Serial Record Division	16	21	19	19
Total	92	101	93	83
Special and Temporary Services			4	1
Total, Salaries, Library Proper ¹	751½	749	769	702

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1947— Continued

	Author- ized posi- tions	Employment on pay period ending—		
		July 1, 1946	Dec. 29, 1946	June 29, 1947
Salaries, Copyright Office	201	168	192	238
Legislative Reference Service	112½	88	112	160
Distribution of Printed Cards	133	127	149	158
Index to State Legislation	21½	15	16	35
Motion Picture Project	18	4	11	23
Union Catalogues	36	23	22	57
Books for Adult Blind	12	15	16	24
Salaries, Library Buildings	316	280	282	269
Total other appropriations ²	850	720	800	964
Total, Library appropriations	1, 601½	1, 469	1, 569	1, 666
Naval Research Project				15
Cooperation with American Republics		11	17	18
Office of Scientific Research and Development Project		25	22	27
Music Loan Library Project		4	2	1
Surplus Books for Veterans Project		55	53	61
Total, other agencies ³		95	94	122
Cooperative Acquisitions Project		35	38	42
Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund		40	59	50
Other Gift Funds		25	8	9
Trust Funds		6	3	5
Permanent Loan		6	4	4
Total, Gift and Trust Funds ⁴		112	112	110
Grand total, all funds ⁵	1, 601½	1, 676	1, 775	1, 898
¹ Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours		9	8	6
Hour Roll			2	
Leave without pay		28	16	17
Other		712	743	679
² Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours		15	13	21
Hour Roll		118	122	95
Leave without pay		16	25	21
Other		571	640	827
³ Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours		2	2	4
Hour Roll				
Leave without pay		2		
Other		91	92	118
⁴ Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours		4	5	1
Hour Roll		7	13	7
Leave without pay		2	1	2
Other		99	93	100
⁵ Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours		30	28	32
Hour Roll		125	137	102
Leave without pay		48	42	40
Other		1, 473	1, 568	1, 724

B. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1943-1947

Nature of action	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Appointments.....	934	639	840	779	1, 059
Promotions.....	277	251	164	318	681
Transfers.....	646	483	340	555	460
Increases within grade.....	1, 047	916	384	322	262
Details.....	99	81	42	69	.....
Extensions.....	427	344	162	279	245
Reclassification.....	205	125	86	478	233
Demotions.....	38	3	.....	6	2
Return from military furlough.....	42	160	.....	.....	.....
Separations:					
Resignations.....	473	412	562	531	750
Terminations.....	248	84	309	134	389
Dismissals.....	16	11	4	14	20
Retirements.....	13	12	15	18	6
Deaths.....	6	6	5	3	9
Military furlough.....	0	8	20	45	87
Total.....	756	533	915	745	1, 261

Appendix XVII: Financial Statistics

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947

Appropriation title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other govern- ment agencies	Reimburse- ments to appropria- tions	Unexpended balances of appropria- tions brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds	
						Not availa- ble for obligation	Available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS							
Salaries, Library Proper:							
1947	\$2, 325, 000. 00						\$2, 325, 000. 00
1946-47	57, 000. 00						57, 000. 00
1946				\$44, 399. 37	\$44, 123. 98	\$275. 39	
1945-46				740. 42	504. 96	235. 46	
1945				4, 924. 16	— 319. 02	5, 243. 18	
Salaries, Copyright Office:							
1947	591, 925. 00						591, 925. 00
1946				19, 429. 46	18, 870. 19	559. 27	
1945				31, 129. 71	3. 04	31, 126. 67	
Legislative Reference Service:							
1947	469, 300. 00						469, 300. 00
1946-47	5, 700. 00						5, 700. 00
1946				7, 477. 21	7, 475. 05	2. 16	
1945				420. 78		420. 78	
Distribution of printed cards:							
1947	344, 000. 00						344, 000. 00
1946				8, 220. 44	8, 103. 11	117. 33	
1945				4, 752. 01	— 16. 15	4, 768. 16	
Index to State legislation:							
1947	94, 100. 00						94, 100. 00
1946				2, 380. 79	2, 091. 64	289. 15	
1945				52. 68		52. 68	
Sunday opening:							
1945				10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	
Union catalog:							
1947	98, 000. 00						98, 000. 00
1946				4, 858. 30	4, 191. 59	666. 71	
1945				4, 131. 58		4, 131. 58	
Motion picture project:							
1947	100, 000. 00						100, 000. 00
1946				1, 032. 93	630. 51	402. 42	

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

Appropriation title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other govern- ment agencies	Reimburse- ments to appropria- tions	Unexpended balances of appropria- tions brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds	
						Not availa- ble for obligation	Available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—continued							
Salaries, Library Buildings:	\$495, 460. 00						\$495, 460. 00
1947.....				\$26, 560. 70	\$17, 004. 42	\$9, 556. 28	
1946.....				4, 537. 78		4, 537. 78	
1945.....				8, 000. 00		8, 000. 00	
Sunday Opening, Library Buildings: 1945..							
Maintenance, Library Buildings:							
1947.....	34, 000. 00						34, 000. 00
1946.....				6, 548. 83	6, 324. 82	224. 01	
1945.....				189. 69	53. 42	136. 27	
Expenses, Library of Congress, Trust Fund Board:							
1947.....	500. 00						500. 00
1946.....				500. 00		500. 00	
1945.....				500. 00		500. 00	
Total annual appropriations.....	6, 538, 567. 00			1, 412, 722. 69	1, 143, 999. 99	116, 894. 07	6, 690, 395. 63
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES							
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>							
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to the Library of Congress):							
1947.....		\$145, 694. 00					145, 694. 00
1946.....				20, 234. 62	14, 574. 37	5, 660. 25	
1945.....				7, 908. 17	5, 723. 77	2, 184. 40	
Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administra- tion (transfer to the Library of Congress):							
1947.....							
1946.....		393, 816. 96					393, 816. 96
1945.....							
Printing and Binding, Veterans' Adminis- tration (transfer to the Library of Con- gress): 1947.....		7, 000. 00					7, 000. 00

Total appropriated funds.....	546, 510. 96	83, 142. 79	50, 218. 69	32, 924. 10	546, 510. 96
<i>Working Funds</i>					
Transfers from:					
Department of State:					
1946.....	.....	15, 000. 00	.....	.....	15, 000. 00
1945.....	.....	8, 644. 36	722. 40	.....	7, 921. 96
Office of Scientific Research and Development: 1946.....	.....	88, 877. 50	1, 666. 59	.....	87, 210. 91
War Department, Research and Development Board: 1947.....	12, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	12, 000. 00
Navy Department, Office of Naval Research: 1947.....	116, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	116, 000. 00
Total working funds.....	128, 000. 00	112, 521. 86	2, 388. 99	.....	238, 132. 87
Total transfers from other government agencies.....	674, 510. 96	195, 664. 65	52, 607. 68	32, 924. 10	784, 643. 83
<i>Trust Accounts</i> ²					
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.....	800. 00	3, 864. 23	.....	.....	4, 664. 23
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	400, 846. 65	1, 507, 147. 43	.....	1, 907, 994. 08	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan.....	74, 988. 04	90, 158. 29	13, 923. 19	.....	151, 223. 14
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	16, 973. 51	23, 276. 86	3, 339. 27	.....	36, 911. 10
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	241, 662. 09	334, 620. 20	86, 081. 91	.....	830, 301. 96
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	30, 000. 00	4, 126. 92	.....	.....	34, 126. 92
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	.....	1, 226. 79	.....	.....	1, 226. 79
Expenses of depository sets Library of Congress catalog cards.....	.....	3, 374. 57	640. 27	.....	2, 734. 30
Total trust accounts.....	765, 270. 29	1, 987, 795. 29	103, 984. 64	1, 927, 994. 08	1, 061, 188. 44
Grand total.....	7, 303, 837. 29	3, 596, 182. 63	1, 300, 592. 31	2, 077, 812. 25	8, 536, 227. 90

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1947.

² For analysis of Gift and Trust Funds by Donors (see exhibit B).

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

Appropriation title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1948
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1948	Available for obligation fiscal year 1948	
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS								
Salaries, Library Proper:								
1947.....	\$2,324,148.37	\$2,235,606.56	.....	\$89,393.44	\$88,541.81	\$851.63	.....	\$2,350,000.00
1946-47.....	57,000.00	57,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946.....	.....	44,123.98	.....	275.39	.....	275.39	.....	.....
1945-46.....	.....	504.96	.....	235.46	.....	235.46	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	-319.02	\$5,243.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries, Copyright Office:								
1947.....	589,655.49	561,201.02	.....	30,723.98	28,454.47	2,269.51	.....	591,925.00
1946.....	.....	18,870.19	.....	559.27	.....	559.27	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	3.04	31,126.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Reference Service:								
1947.....	466,971.29	440,493.72	.....	28,806.28	26,477.57	2,328.71	.....	450,000.00
1946-47.....	5,700.00	5,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946.....	.....	7,475.05	.....	2.16	.....	2.16	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	.....	420.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distribution of printed cards:								
1947.....	341,108.97	325,615.04	.....	18,384.96	15,493.93	2,891.03	.....	350,000.00
1946.....	.....	8,103.11	.....	117.33	.....	117.33	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	-16.15	4,768.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index to State legislation:								
1947.....	93,789.91	83,626.47	.....	10,473.53	10,163.44	310.09	.....	50,000.00
1946.....	.....	2,091.64	.....	289.15	.....	289.15	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	.....	52.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday opening:								
1945.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union catalog:								
1947.....	97,681.47	83,779.36	.....	14,220.64	13,902.11	318.53	.....	61,000.00
1946.....	.....	4,179.74	.....	678.56	11.85	666.71	.....	.....
1945.....	.....	.....	4,131.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motion picture project:								
1947.....	98,648.69	66,044.14	.....	33,955.86	32,604.55	1,351.31	.....	12,000.00
1946.....	.....	630.51	.....	402.42	.....	402.42	.....	.....

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

Appropriation title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1948
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1948	Available for obligation fiscal year 1948	
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—CON.								
Security of collections: 1945			\$310.88					
Salaries, Library Buildings:								\$495,000.00
1947	\$491,485.87	\$472,820.15		\$22,639.85	\$18,665.72	\$3,974.13		
1946		17,004.42		9,556.28		9,556.28		
1945			4,537.78					
Sunday Opening, Library Buildings: 1945			8,000.00					
Maintenance, Library Buildings:								
1947	33,885.65	22,815.82		11,184.18	11,069.83	114.35		30,000.00
1946		6,307.82		241.01	17.00	224.01		
1945		53.42	136.27					
Expenses, Library of Congress, Trust Fund Board:								
1947				500.00		500.00		500.00
1946				500.00		500.00		
1945			500.00					
Total annual appropriations	6,450,214.20	6,330,591.62	96,584.94	1,524,113.13	1,263,622.57	68,943.39	\$191,547.17	6,711,625.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES								
Appropriated Funds								
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to the Library of Congress):								
1947	144,926.81	69,884.74		75,809.26	75,042.07	767.19		
1946		8,859.24		11,375.38	5,715.13	5,660.25		
1945		5,723.77	2,184.40					
Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (transfer to the Library of Congress):								
1947	288,334.46	225,935.19		167,881.77	62,399.27	105,482.50		
1946		26,811.71		28,188.29	3,108.84	25,079.45		

Printing and binding, Veterans' Administration (transfer to the Library of Congress): 1947.....	7, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	7, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriated funds.....	440, 261. 27	337, 214. 65	2, 184. 40	290, 254. 70	153, 265. 31	136, 989. 39	.....	.....	.....
<i>Working Funds</i>									
Transfers from:									
Department of State:									
1946.....	10, 802. 89	6, 638. 47	.....	8, 361. 53	4, 164. 42	.....	4, 197. 11	.....	.....
1945.....	6, 189. 06	6, 911. 46	1, 732. 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Scientific Research and Development: 1946..	62, 148. 59	60, 737. 62	.....	28, 139. 88	3, 077. 56	.....	25, 062. 32	.....	.....
War Department, Research and Development Board: 1947.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 000. 00	.....	.....	12, 000. 00	.....	.....
Navy Department, Office of Naval Research: 1947..	13, 553. 43	9, 555. 62	.....	106, 444. 38	3, 997. 81	.....	102, 446. 57	.....	.....
Total working funds ..	92, 693. 97	83, 843. 17	1, 732. 90	154, 945. 79	11, 239. 79	.....	143, 706. 00	.....	.....
Total transfers from other government agencies.....	532, 955. 82	421, 057. 82	3, 917. 30	445, 200. 49	164, 505. 10	136, 989. 39	143, 706. 00	.....	.....
<i>Trust Accounts</i> ²									
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 664. 23	.....	.....	4, 664. 23	.....	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 907, 994. 08	.....	1, 907, 994. 08	.....	.....	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan...	62, 929. 97	68, 173. 27	.....	96, 973. 06	8, 679. 89	.....	88, 293. 17	.....	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	21, 188. 65	20, 113. 53	.....	20, 136. 84	4, 414. 39	.....	15, 722. 45	.....	.....
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	664, 315. 62	646, 329. 70	.....	270, 054. 17	104, 067. 83	.....	165, 986. 34	.....	.....
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	23, 866. 63	23, 866. 63	.....	10, 260. 29	.....	.....	10, 260. 29	.....	.....
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	686. 52	686. 52	.....	540. 27	.....	.....	540. 27	.....	.....
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress catalog cards.....	1, 625. 39	1, 525. 81	.....	1, 848. 76	739. 85	.....	1, 108. 91	.....	.....
Total trust accounts.....	774, 612. 78	760, 695. 46	.....	2, 332, 471. 70	117, 901. 96	1, 927, 994. 08	286, 575. 66	.....	.....
Grand total.....	7, 757, 782. 22	7, 512, 344. 90	100, 502. 24	4, 301, 785. 32	1, 546, 029. 63	2, 133, 926. 86	621, 828. 83	6, 711, 625. 00	.....

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1947

² For analysis of Gift and Trust Funds by Donors (see exhibit B).

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—
FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1948
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.	Purchase of prints.	\$800.00		\$3,864.23		\$4,664.23			\$4,664.23		\$4,664.23
Library of Congress trust fund, interest on permanent loan account:											
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material.	267.40		1,715.11		1,982.51			1,982.51		1,982.51
Benjamin, William Everts	Chair of American History.	1.06		.75		1.81			1.81		1.81
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic Service.	50.41		236.73		287.14			287.14		287.14
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair of Fine Arts.	3,732.32		21,905.36		25,637.68			25,637.68		25,637.68
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	6,022.76		3,066.17	\$2.10	9,086.83	\$5,624.46	\$4,957.63	4,131.30	\$668.93	3,462.37
Elson, bequest of Bertha L.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00		124.47		364.47			364.47		364.47
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40		288.36		551.76	5.00	5.00	546.76		546.76
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of Music collection.	220.36		602.01		822.37			822.37		822.37
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics.	3,626.16		1,813.08	1,813.08	3,626.16		1,813.08	3,626.16		3,626.16
Huntington, Archer M.	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material.	4,492.24		7,137.79	4,850.42	6,779.61	1,587.80	4,312.92	7,317.11	2,125.30	5,191.81
	Consultant—Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	1,989.86		1,461.37		3,451.23	384.60	307.68	3,143.55	76.92	3,066.63
	Furtherance of music.	307.66		1,087.61		1,395.27	403.11	403.11	992.16		992.16
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92		1,214.65	150.00	1,886.57		150.00	1,886.57		1,886.57
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	11,111.38		13,483.55	5,639.26	18,955.67	12,216.28	17,078.54	7,516.39	777.00	6,739.39
Pennell, bequest of Joseph Porter.	For consultancies.	10,508.04				10,508.04	10,508.04	10,508.04			
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke.	Aid and advancement of musical research.	483.52		2,717.82		3,201.34			3,201.34		3,201.34
Smeeck Memorial Fund, Whitall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whitall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	18,616.99		7,669.60	213.50	26,073.09	23,947.52	23,529.99	2,756.60	631.03	2,125.57
	Chair of Geography.										
Wilbur, James B.	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	3,274.28		2,728.57		6,002.85			6,002.85		6,002.85
		7,706.86		21,499.21	1,199.97	28,006.10	7,152.49	4,014.29	25,191.78	4,338.17	20,853.61

Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment accounts: Babine, bequest of Alexis V. Benjamin, William Evarts. Bowker, R. R. Carnegie Corporation of New York. Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague. Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. Huntington, Archer M. Miller, bequest of Dayton C. Pennell, bequest of Joseph Porter. Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke. Somnack Memorial Fund	Treatment of source materia for American history.	1, 251. 42	1, 406. 08	54. 86	2, 602. 64	1, 100. 67	1, 092. 99	1, 564. 51	62. 54	1, 501. 97
	Total.	74, 988. 04	90, 158. 29	13, 923. 19	151, 223. 14	62, 929. 97	68, 173. 27	96, 973. 06	8, 679. 89	88, 293. 17
	Purchase of Slavic material.		43. 41		43. 41			43. 41		43. 41
	Chair of American History.	3, 785. 60	676. 00		3, 785. 60	2, 636. 40	3, 312. 40	1, 149. 20		1, 149. 20
	Biographic service.	432. 00	1, 174. 50		1, 606. 50	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	606. 50		606. 50
	Chair of Fine Arts.		1, 125. 00		1, 125. 00			1, 125. 00		1, 125. 00
	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	1, 079. 15	2, 140. 83	650. 00	2, 569. 98	2, 327. 20	2, 577. 20	642. 78	400. 00	242. 78
	Enrichment of Music collection.		318. 22		318. 22			318. 22		318. 22
	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.		4, 967. 43	129. 22	4, 838. 21	4, 306. 78	4, 436. 00	531. 43		531. 43
	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	9, 599. 61	8, 693. 77	1, 800. 38	16, 493. 00	8, 439. 55	8, 490. 95	9, 802. 43	1, 748. 98	8, 053. 45
Library of Congress Gift Fund: Air Power League. American Council of Learned Societies. American Library Association. Anonymous. Atherton, bequest of Percy Lee. Balcom, Nanita M. Bollingen Foundation. Carnegie Corporation of New York. Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.		361. 96		361. 96			361. 96		361. 96
	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	2, 077. 15	3, 637. 93	83. 67	5, 631. 41	2, 442. 05	282. 53	5, 432. 55	2, 243. 19	3, 189. 36
	Maintenance of a consultancy or any other proper purpose of the Library.		36. 32		36. 32	36. 32	14. 10	22. 22		22. 22
	Aid and advancement of musical research.		101. 49		101. 49	35	35	101. 14		101. 14
	Total.	16, 973. 51	23, 276. 86	3, 339. 27	36, 911. 10	21, 188. 65	20, 113. 53	20, 136. 84	4, 414. 39	15, 722. 45
	For Educational lectures on various phases of aviation.	6, 000. 00			6, 000. 00	300. 00		6, 000. 00	300. 00	5, 700. 00
	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.		6, 549. 46		6, 549. 46	300. 00	300. 00	6, 249. 46		6, 249. 46
	British Microfilming Project.		486. 75	486. 75	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	413. 29	486. 75		486. 75
	Microfilming Expedition to England, France and Italy.	1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00			586. 71		
	For making a study of the international activities of the American Library Association.	659. 85			659. 85	659. 85				
Atherton, bequest of Percy Lee. Balcom, Nanita M. Bollingen Foundation. Carnegie Corporation of New York. Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.		32. 61		32. 61			32. 61		32. 61
	Consultant in French literature.		1, 865. 50	115. 38	1, 750. 12	1, 750. 12	1, 865. 50	400. 00		400. 00
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		400. 00		400. 00					
	For miscellaneous expenses in Legislative Reference Service.		107. 72	80. 76	26. 96	26. 96	80. 76	26. 96	26. 96	
	For Thomas Mann lecture in The Library of Congress on April 29, 1947.	1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00			
	For Music Division of The Library of Congress.	200. 00	1, 200. 00		1, 400. 00			1, 400. 00		1, 400. 00
	For miscellaneous application.		11. 00		11. 00	11. 00	11. 00	10, 500. 00	9, 000. 00	1, 500. 00
	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.		10, 500. 00		10, 500. 00	9, 000. 00				
	Development of recordings Laboratory in Music Division:									
	Equipment.		34. 87		34. 87	34. 87	34. 87			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Revolving fund.		14, 586. 92	14, 153. 87	31, 952. 67	26, 482. 30	29, 992. 95	16, 113. 59	10, 643. 22	5, 470. 37
	Toward support of program of Library Fellows.	\$31, 519. 62	261. 97		261. 97	261. 97	261. 97			
	Furtherance of musical research, composition performance and appreciation.	18, 737. 47	3, 812. 13	968. 24	21, 581. 36	21, 422. 20	22, 227. 32	322. 28	163. 12	159. 16

See footnote at end of table.

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—
FISCAL YEAR 1947, AS OF JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1948
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued											
Coolidge Foundation.....	For the preparation of a bibliography on the Dutch East Indies.			\$511.47		\$511.47			\$511.47		\$511.47
Cooperative acquisition-various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress.	\$169,158.32		199,273.78	\$39,423.61	329,008.49	\$265,766.27	\$291,333.23	77,098.87	\$13,856.65	63,242.22
Document Expediting Project.	Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries.	8,825.00				8,825.00	6,642.64	6,012.04	2,812.96	630.60	2,182.36
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of Music collection.....			222.38		222.38			222.38		222.38
Funk, Wilfred.....	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.			50.00		50.00			50.00		50.00
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.			6,124.37	22.34	6,102.03			6,124.37	22.34	6,102.03
Inc., Daniel.											
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material.....	1,584.50		80.73	93.46	1,571.77	1,469.95	1,563.41	101.82		101.82
Loeb, bequest of Richard.	For the purchase of material on American Government.	500.00				500.00			500.00		500.00
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay.	Purchase of music.....	99.95				653.77			653.77		653.77
Middle East Institute.....	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	600.00				600.00	271.25	271.25	328.75		328.75
Netherlands Information Bureau.	Netherlands Study Unit.....	5,000.00		1,716.80	225.26	6,491.54	6,479.49	6,696.35	20.45	8.40	12.05
Pacific Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.	Toward the publication of a bibliography on Southeast Asia.	60.00				60.00	60.00	60.00			
Program for the Blind.	For the interest of the Blind.	337.00		30.00		367.00			367.00		367.00
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Development of the archive of Hispanic culture.			2,593.83	91.10	2,502.73	2,502.73	2,593.83			
	Photoduplication Revolving Fund.....										
	For cataloging and organization of Slavic material in The Library of Congress.		\$308,575.66	55,995.85	20,377.38	344,194.13	278,203.20	233,476.40	131,095.11	65,104.18	65,990.93
	Grants-in-Aid-Studies in American history and civilization for period Jan. 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1954.	3,000.00		12,234.54	868.44	11,366.10	11,366.10	12,234.54			
	Acquisition of Semitic material.....			11,825.78	9,125.00	5,700.78	4,304.72	10,408.82	4,416.96	3,020.90	1,396.06
Semitic Division Gift Fund.	Cataloging Oscar Straus Collection.....			350.00		350.00			350.00		350.00
Straus Memorial Association.				32.32				32.32			
Whittall, Foundation, Gertrude Clark.	Musical concerts.....	4,900.00		2,676.96		7,576.96	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,576.96		2,576.96
	Books—The Stradivari Memorial.		6.30	480.64		486.94			486.94		486.94
	For purchase of Stonborough Brothers collection of musical manuscripts.	20,000.00				20,000.00	20,000.00	19,800.00	200.00	200.00	

C. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A
PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1947

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments ¹	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	\$81,120.00	\$3,200.00	\$6,684.74	\$267.40	\$86,684.74	\$267.40
William Evans Benjamin, received in April 1927.....	Chair of American History.....	4,802.00	432.00	26.62	1.06	81,146.62	3,201.06
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926.....	Bibliographic service.....			1,296.45	51.86	6,098.45	483.86
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation received in November 1926. ³	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.....	12,400.00	694.40	150,569.05	6,022.76	162,969.05	6,717.16
Bequest of Bertha L. Elson, received in 1945.....	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature. To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.....			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August 1942.....	Enrichment of Music collection.....			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc. received in November 1929.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....						
Archer M. Huntington ³ Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.....	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.....			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, received in March 1933.....	Furtherance of music.....			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943.....	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937.....	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection.....	435,349.00	1,600.00	7,691.59	307.66	7,691.59	307.66
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund, received in December 1938.....	Maintenance of a consultancy (or for any other needs of the Library).....			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association received in October 1929.....	Aid and advancement of musical research.....			277,848.15	11,113.92	313,197.15	12,715.92
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, received between March 1936 and October 1946.....	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.....			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
James B. Wilbur: Donation, received in August 1925.....	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.....			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
Bequest, received in February 1933.....	Treatment of source material for American history.....			470,819.02	18,832.76	470,819.02	18,832.76
Bequest, received in February 1933.....	Chair of Geography.....			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Total.....		133,671.00	5,926.40	1,907,994.08	76,319.76	2,041,665.08	82,246.16

¹ Consisting of bonds, stock and realty.
² In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$15,000 a year) from a fund of \$400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her will.
³ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from \$877,000 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.

⁴ Of this amount \$14,000 represents book values of reality and investments held by the Prudent Trust Company of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.
 Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an Act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection.

Appendix XVIII. Statistics of Visitors, Fiscal Years 1946 and 1947

	Main Building		Annex Building		Total	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Total number of visitors during the year ¹	793, 038	671, 494	132, 665	105, 631	925, 703	777, 125
Daily average for the 364 days on which the buildings were open....	2, 179	1, 849	365	293	2, 544	2, 142
Total number of visitors on weekdays.	674, 789	530, 838	109, 925	84, 293	784, 714	615, 131
Daily average for weekdays.....	2, 212	1, 746	359	279	2, 571	2, 025
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	118, 249	140, 656	22, 740	21, 338	140, 989	161, 994
Daily average for Sundays and holidays.....	2, 004	2, 384	399	368	2, 403	2, 783

¹ These figures include members of the Library staff.
The Main Building was closed December 25, 1946. The Annex Building was closed July 4, 1946, and December 25, 1946.

Appendix XIX. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1947

Legislative Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 833-834, 836).

Section 140 (a) directs that all noncurrent records of Congress be transferred to the National Archives for preservation (cf. Title 2, U. S. Code, Sec. 147, which directed the Clerk of the House of Representatives to deliver to the Librarian of Congress all printed matter and manuscripts of the House, for preservation and ready reference).

Section 141 directs the Librarian of Congress "to have bound at the end of each session of Congress the printed hearings of testimony taken by each committee of the Congress at the preceding session."

Section 203 (a) establishes, as a separate department in the Library of Congress, the Legislative Reference Service. Specifies that the duties of the Service shall be (1) to advise and assist committees of Congress in analyzing legislative proposals, etc., (2) to make available data bearing upon legislation, and (3) to prepare summaries and digests of public hearings before committees of the Congress, and of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in either House.

Section 203 (b) provides for appointment of senior specialists in specified fields, at grades not less than the highest grade to which analysts and consultants in research in the executive branch of the Government are appointed.

Section 203 (c) authorizes appropriations for the Legislative Reference Service, as follows: (1) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, \$550,000, (2) for fiscal, 1948, \$650,000, (3) for fiscal, 1949, \$750,000 and (4) for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Service.

Amendment to Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind, approved August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 908 ch. 868).

Increases from \$500,000 to \$1,125,000 the authorized annual appropriations to the Library of Congress for books for the adult blind, and from \$100,000 to \$200,000 the amount that may be spent annually for books in raised characters. The remainder of the appropriation shall be spent annually for the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of reproducers for the sound-reproduction recordings. All books, recordings, and reproducers will remain the property of the Library of Congress, but may be loaned to blind readers under regulations prescribed by the Librarian.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1947, approved May 26, 1947 (Public Law 76, 80th Congress).

Appropriates \$468,600, plus \$36,100 (derived by transfer from the appropriation "printing catalog cards, 1947") for increased pay costs for the Library.

Joint Resolution for Revision of the Annotated Constitution, approved June 17, 1947 (Public Law 95, 80th Congress).

Authorizes and directs the Librarian of Congress to "have the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, published in 1938, revised and extended to include annotations of decisions of the Supreme Court prior to January 1, 1948 . . .". Authorizes an appropriation of \$35,000 for carrying out this work.

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, approved July 30, 1947 (Public Law 271, 80th Congress).

Appropriates \$2,800, addition for penalty mail costs for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, approved July 17, 1947 (Public Law 197, 80th Congress).

Makes appropriations for the Library, as follows:

Salaries, Library Proper (including services in connection with the loyalty program)	\$2, 350, 000
Salaries, Copyright Office	591, 925
Legislative Reference Service	450, 000
Distribution of Printed Cards	350, 000
Index to State Legislation (available through fiscal year 1949)	50, 000
Union Catalogues	61, 000
Liquidation of Motion Picture Project	12, 000
Increase of Library of Congress, General (available through fiscal year 1949)	300, 000
Increase of Library of Congress, Law Library (available through fiscal year 1949)	95, 000
Books for the Supreme Court	20, 000
Books for Adult Blind	1, 000, 000
Printing and Binding, General	381, 500
Printing and Binding, Catalogue of Title Entries of Copyright Office . .	35, 000
Printing and Binding, Catalogue Cards	400, 000
Contingent expenses	40, 000
Photoduplicating expenses	20, 700
Penalty mail costs	29, 000
Salaries, Library Buildings	495, 000
Maintenance, Library Buildings	30, 000
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500
Total	\$6, 711, 625

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